

LONG-RANGE SURVEILLANCE UNIT (LRSU) OPERATIONS

Subcourse Number IN 0484

Edition A

**United States Army Infantry School
Fort Benning, Georgia 31905-5593**

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SUBCOURSE OVERVIEW

"Know your enemy" is an old military adage. It is as true today as it ever was. A critical factor for the victorious commander is knowledge of the enemy. Knowledge of enemy capabilities and intentions allows the commander and his staff to bring strength to bear on enemy weakness. It reduces the likelihood of friendly forces being surprised by the enemy.

The commander on the modern battlefield employs many different information collecting methods. One of these collection means is Human Intelligence (HUMINT). An important method of collecting HUMINT for the corps and division is through the use of LRSUs. As an infantry officer or noncommissioned officer (NCO) assigned to a LRSU, you must lead and train your subordinates during preparation for and the conduct of LRSU operations. As a staff officer or NCO, you assist in the planning, preparation, and execution of LRSU operations; you will also assist in the assignment and monitoring of both training and combat missions for LRSUs. This subcourse will provide you the knowledge of the objectives, organization, fundamentals, environments, and procedures involved in LRSU operations.

There are no prerequisites for this subcourse.

This subcourse reflects the doctrine that was current at the time it was prepared. In your own work situation, always refer to the latest publication.

The words "he," "him," "his," and "men," when used in this publication, represent both the masculine and feminine genders unless otherwise stated.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE

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| Action: | Identify the objective, organization, and fundamentals of Long-Range Surveillance Unit (LRSU) operations; and identify the operational environments and characteristics of Long-Range Surveillance Unit (LRSU) operations. |
| Condition: | Given the subcourse material contained in this subcourse. |
| Standard: | The student will successfully answer 70 percent of the questions on a multiple-choice examination by identifying the objective, organization, |

and fundamentals of Long-Range Surveillance Unit (LRSU) environments and characteristics of Long-Range Surveillance Unit (LRSU) operations.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LESSON 1: OBJECTIVE, ORGANIZATION, AND FUNDAMENTALS OF LONG-RANGE SURVEILLANCE UNIT (LRSU) OPERATIONS

Learning Event 1: Identify the objective of Long-Range Surveillance Unit (LRSU) operations

Learning Event 2: Identify the organization, capabilities, and limitations of LRSUs

Learning Event 3: Identify the fundamentals of LRSU operations

Practice Exercise

LESSON 2: OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF LRSU OPERATIONS

Learning Event 1: Identify the operational environments of LRSU operations

Learning Event 2: Identify the characteristics of LRSU missions, how they are executed, and the phases of LRSU operations

Learning Event 3: Identify the combat support and combat service support which may be available for LRSU operations

Learning Event 4: Identify the communications and electronic warfare capabilities, characteristics, and techniques used in LRSU operations

Learning Event 5: Identify LRSU team Standing Operating Procedure (SOP), briefback, and debriefing formats

Practice Exercise

LESSON 1

OBJECTIVE, ORGANIZATION, AND FUNDAMENTALS OF LONG-RANGE SURVEILLANCE UNIT (LRSU) OPERATIONS

OVERVIEW

Lesson Description: During this lesson you will learn the objectives, organization, and fundamentals of Long-Range surveillance units (LRSU) operations.

Terminal Learning Objective:

- Action:* Identify the objective, organization, and fundamentals of Long-Range Surveillance Unit (LRSU) operations.
- Condition:* Given the material contained in this lesson.
- Standard:* The student will demonstrate his knowledge and comprehension of the task by identifying the objective, organization, and fundamentals of Long-Range Surveillance Unit (LRSU) operations.
- Reference:* [FM 7-93](#) 1987

INTRODUCTION

Personnel dealing with LRSU operations must understand the objectives of LRSU operations. Through this understanding, they can more effectively perform their duties. This applies both to individuals assigned to the LRSU and to those in staff positions employing LRSUs. They must also know the organization and fundamentals of LRSU operations. This lesson will provide you with information about Long-Range Surveillance Unit (LRSU) operations. Learning event one identifies the objectives of the LRSU operations. Learning event two covers the organization, capabilities, and limitations of the LRSU. Learning event three gives information on the fundamentals of the LRSU operations.

Learning Event 1:

IDENTIFY THE OBJECTIVE OF LONG-RANGE SURVEILLANCE UNIT (LRSU) OPERATIONS

OBJECTIVE OF LRSU OPERATIONS

A primary source of information within the intelligence collection system has always been human intelligence (HUMINT). Frontline soldiers and reconnaissance patrols play an important part in providing the commander with combat information. This need for combat information has been true throughout history. Commanders base tactical decisions on this information. Without it, they are essentially blind. With it, they can apply the maximum combat power against the enemy weaknesses. Having such combat information can affect the outcome of the battle. A primary source of HUMINT is provided by long-range surveillance teams.

Information Gathering

Combat forces need accurate and timely intelligence about enemy forces, terrain, and the weather. A commander relies on this information to make fast and accurate decisions. Having this information allows the commander to have the right force, at the right time and place. Commanders base these decisions, in part, on information gathered for intelligence purposes. LRSU operations are an important part of the collection effort.

The intelligence cycle consists of four phases. They are direction, collection, processing, and dissemination. Under unusual circumstances, all four are conducted at the same time. The direction phase is the planning part of the cycle. Intelligence staffs determine the type of information needed and the best available means to collect it. Every available source is used to collect information. Some of this information will be so important that it must be disseminated immediately. All gathered information will be processed. Analysis of the information allows intelligence staffs to learn the enemy capabilities and intentions. They use intelligence to predict battlefield events for the commander. Intelligence is then disseminated to the unit commanders and their staffs.

Human Intelligence Capabilities

There is a dedicated Long-Range Surveillance (LRS) company at the corps. The division has a dedicated LRS detachment. LRSUs are specially trained and equipped to collect reliable HUMINT. They are usually targeted against second echelon and follow-on enemy forces. This is part of the overall intelligence collection process. LRSUs augment and complement other collection systems.

Each element of the collection system makes up for the limitations of others. LRSUs have the capability to overcome certain man-made and natural limitations of other collection systems. These limitations include weather, range, terrain masking, and enemy countermeasures. Other parts of the collection system overcome the limitations of the LRSUs. Both capabilities and limitations of LRSUs will be discussed later in this subcourse.

Data collected by LRSUs provides corps and division commanders with timely information which does not need lengthy processing and analysis. The planning ranges for LRS missions are as follows:

- 150 kilometers forward of the Forward Line of Own Troops (FLOT) at corps level.
- 50 kilometers forward of the FLOT at division level.

The commander modifies these ranges, based on the factors of Mission, Enemy, Terrain, Troops Available, and Time (METT-T).

The LRS company may operate for as long as eight days without replacing critical supplies and equipment. The LRS detachment may operate as long as six days without replacing critical supplies and equipment. In special cases, LRS teams are deployed for longer periods.

The FLOT is often confused, or non-existent, in a Low-Intensity Conflict (LIC). There is often no front, rear, or flanks. Surveillance efforts must cover any or all directions. Deployment considerations are then adjusted, based on METT-T. Political and geographical effects are also considered. The specific LRSU area of operations will change as additional maneuver units enter the LIC.

LRSU's organization, training and equipment provide the capability to operate in enemy controlled areas. They observe and report enemy dispositions, movements and activities, and battlefield conditions. The tactical commander's intelligence requirements determines the LRSU's missions, targets, and objectives. The teams infiltrate the target area by air, ground, or water. Infiltration will usually be done during periods of reduced visibility, primarily at night. The teams avoid contact with both the enemy and local civilians. The LRSU emplace unattended sensors and special purpose equipment in the area to detect, observe, and monitor enemy activities. The team performs other information tasks, as required. The missions performed by LRSUs are not the same as those of the special forces and rangers. The LRSUs conduct limited reconnaissance and stationary surveillance. They seek to avoid enemy contact. The team is not assigned direction action missions.

Teams operating in the corps or division are of interest use highly developed infantry skills. The skills permit the team to infiltrate enemy controlled areas and evade enemy rear-security operations. LRSUs exfiltrate, with or without assistance, using these skills. Teams also have expert information-collection skills. They know the enemy organization, tactics, and equipment. They are expert in the use of communications systems. These skills are attained through individual, institutional, and unit (collective) training programs. Now that you have an overall view of the LRSU, their role in the Army Operations can be examined.

Army Operations Doctrine

The U. S. Army's operations doctrine reflects the nature of modern warfare. It applies the principles of war and combat power dynamics to contemporary and anticipated further battlefields within the strategic policy direction of our government. It is inherently a joint doctrine that recognizes the teamwork required of all the services and the extension of the battlefield in time, space, and purpose through all available resources and campaign design. US Army operations doctrine is compatible with joint doctrine.

Intelligence. A corps/division commander in combat has many concerns. The commanders most pressing concern is knowledge of how the enemy may affect his mission. He must surprise the enemy and catch him at a disadvantage as often as possible. To do so, he must be able to see well forward. The commander and his staff must know the area of operations and/or interest. He must know the enemy capabilities, strengths, activities, and location of reinforcements. Intelligence activities provide this information to the commander. The commander bases operational and tactical decisions on this information. He conducts the Army operations doctrine based on timely intelligence from organic and higher sources. Real-time HUMINT information is needed to complement electronic and imagery intelligence systems. The LRSUs at corps and division play an active role by providing that information.

Operational Concepts. Success on the battlefield depends on commanders understanding and implementing the basic tenets of Army operations doctrine: initiative, depth, agility, and synchronization.

Initiative is the ability to set the terms of battle by action. An offensive spirit is implied in all actions. It means changing planned actions when there is an opportunity to hasten mission accomplishment. The LRSUs provide the corps and division commanders with near real-time information on the enemy. This

information does not need lengthy processing and analysis. Because of this, the commanders can take the initiative when an opportunity presents itself.

Depth is measured in time, distance, and resources. The commander uses available time and the physical depth of the battlefield to employ his forces to defeat the enemy. LRSUs provide the commander with depth in the Army operations doctrine. LRSUs give corps and division commanders the ability to see deep into the enemy rear.

Agility involves thinking and acting faster than the enemy. This requires the mental, command and control, and organizational ability to evaluate the factors of METT-T. The commander must then shift forces rapidly to destroy the enemy. The LRSUs provide commanders with timely information needed to act swiftly and take advantage of the enemy situation.

Synchronization is teamwork, coordination of effort, and an understanding of the use of combined arms team to defeat the enemy. It is a unity of effort that follows the commander's intent. This unity extends from the maneuver plan to the integration of combat support and combat service support assets to ensure mission accomplishment. LRSUs provide information as part of the total collection effort. This provides unity of effort among the collection agencies. It conserves assets by preventing duplicated effort. At the same time, it ensures that all items of information needed are covered. A coordinated effort gives the commander a better understanding of the battlefield. The objective of LRSU operations is to provide timely and accurate information to the commander. During the next learning event, the organization, capabilities, and limitations of the LRSUs will be discussed.

Learning Event 2:

IDENTIFY THE ORGANIZATION, CAPABILITIES, LIMITATIONS OF LRSUs

A LRSU is specially organized and equipped to perform its information gathering mission. It may be a company or a detachment. Each has certain capabilities and limitations, based on its organization. Knowledge of the organization, capabilities, and limitations is essential to the proper employment of LRSUs.

THE LONG-RANGE SURVEILLANCE COMPANY

The Long-Range Surveillance Company (LRSU) ([figure 1](#)) is organic to the military intelligence (MI) brigade at corps. It is a separate company. The LRSU has a headquarters platoon, communication platoon, and three LRS platoons. Each LRS platoon consists of six surveillance teams. Selected personnel are airborne and ranger qualified.

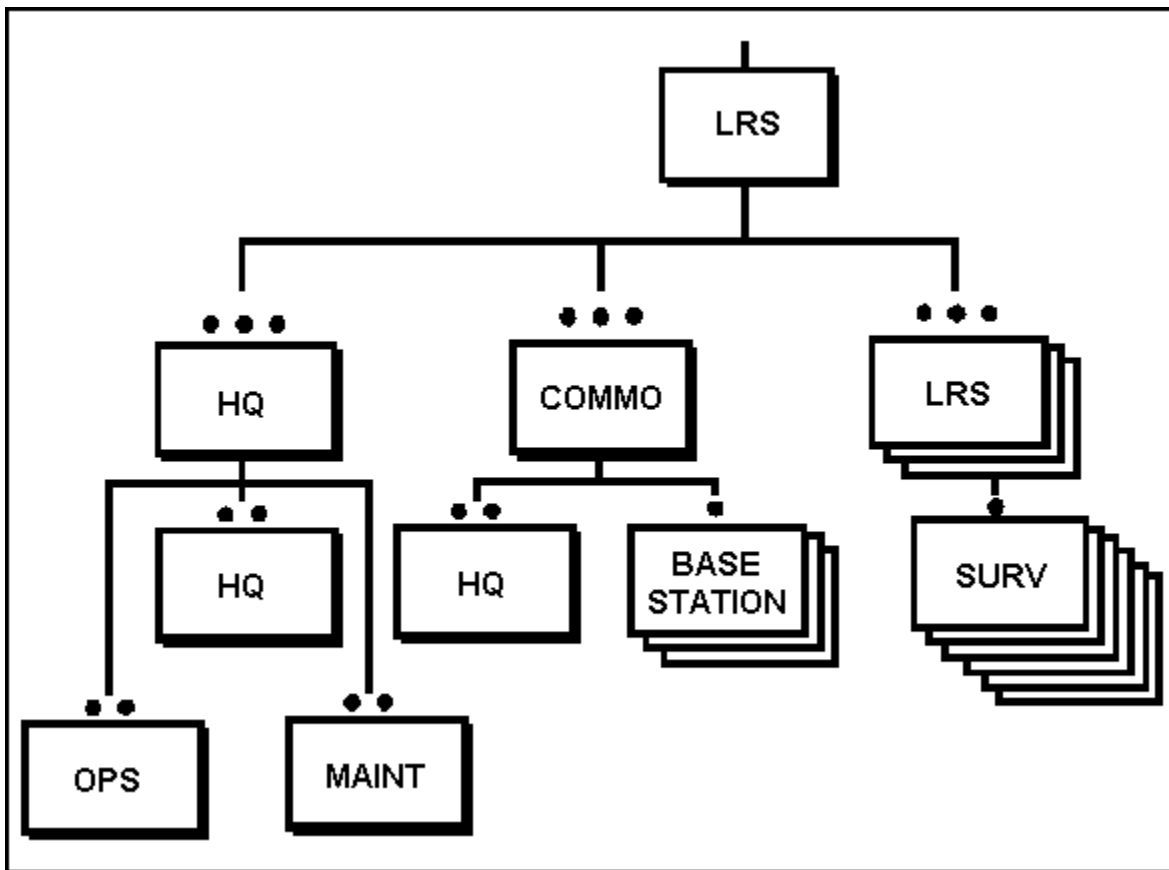


FIGURE 1. LONG-RANGE SURVEILLANCE COMPANY.

Headquarters (HQ) Platoon

The headquarters platoon provides the command and control element of the company. It has three sections: headquarters, maintenance, and operations. The headquarters platoon is responsible for the administration, logistics, and operational supervision of the company.

Headquarters Section. The HQ section is the command and control element of the company. It also provides the company with supply support.

Maintenance Section. The personnel in this section maintain the units vehicles and generators.

Operations Section. Personnel in this section plan and control the employment of the team. They coordinate the insertion and extraction of each team, including provision of external support. They receive and report information from committed teams. The operational status of all teams is maintained by the operations section.

Communications Platoon

The platoon consists of a headquarters section and three base radio stations. Its primary function is to operate the base radio stations. Assigned personnel assist the operations section in planning and maintaining communications with deployed teams. The platoon works with the operations section. It is capable of operating separately to relay information received from deployed teams. The platoon maintains the unit's organic communications equipment.

Headquarters Section. The headquarters section is the command and control element of the platoon. It is responsible for the following:

- Establishing and coordinating communications procedures.
- Transmission schedules.
- Frequency allocations.
- Communications sites.
- Control and issue of encryption devices and material.
- Ensuring continuous communications between deployed teams and base stations.
- Providing communications support to detached platoons.
- Augmenting division LRSDs with communications support, when directed.
- Maintaining company communications equipment.

Base Radio Stations. There are three base radio stations in the communications platoon. They provide communications between the operations base and the deployed teams. They operate on a 24-hour basis to ensure that all traffic to and from the teams are processed immediately.

Long-Range Surveillance Platoon

The LRS platoon has a headquarters section and six surveillance teams. There are three LRS platoons in each company. This provides the company with eighteen teams for deployment.

Headquarters Section. This section is the command and control element of the platoon. Assigned personnel supervise the assigned teams.

Surveillance Teams

Each team consists of a team leader, an assistant team leader, three scout observers, and a single-channel radio operator. The teams obtain and report information about the enemy. They target the enemy second echelon and follow-on forces within the corps areas of interest. They can operate independently, with little or no external support, in all environments. They operate well in any weather, day or night, and in limited self-defense capabilities. The teams are equipped with lightweight, man-portable equipment to be easily transportable.

THE LONG-RANGE SURVEILLANCE DETACHMENT (LRSD)

The LRSD ([figure 2](#)) is organic to the division military intelligence battalion. It is a separate detachment. The LRSD consists of a headquarters section and two base radio stations. The number of surveillance teams varies with the type division. In the light infantry division, the LRSD has four surveillance teams. The LRSD of mechanized, armor, and air assault divisions have two more surveillance teams, for a total of six. All members of the LRSD are parachute qualified and specially trained for their tasks.

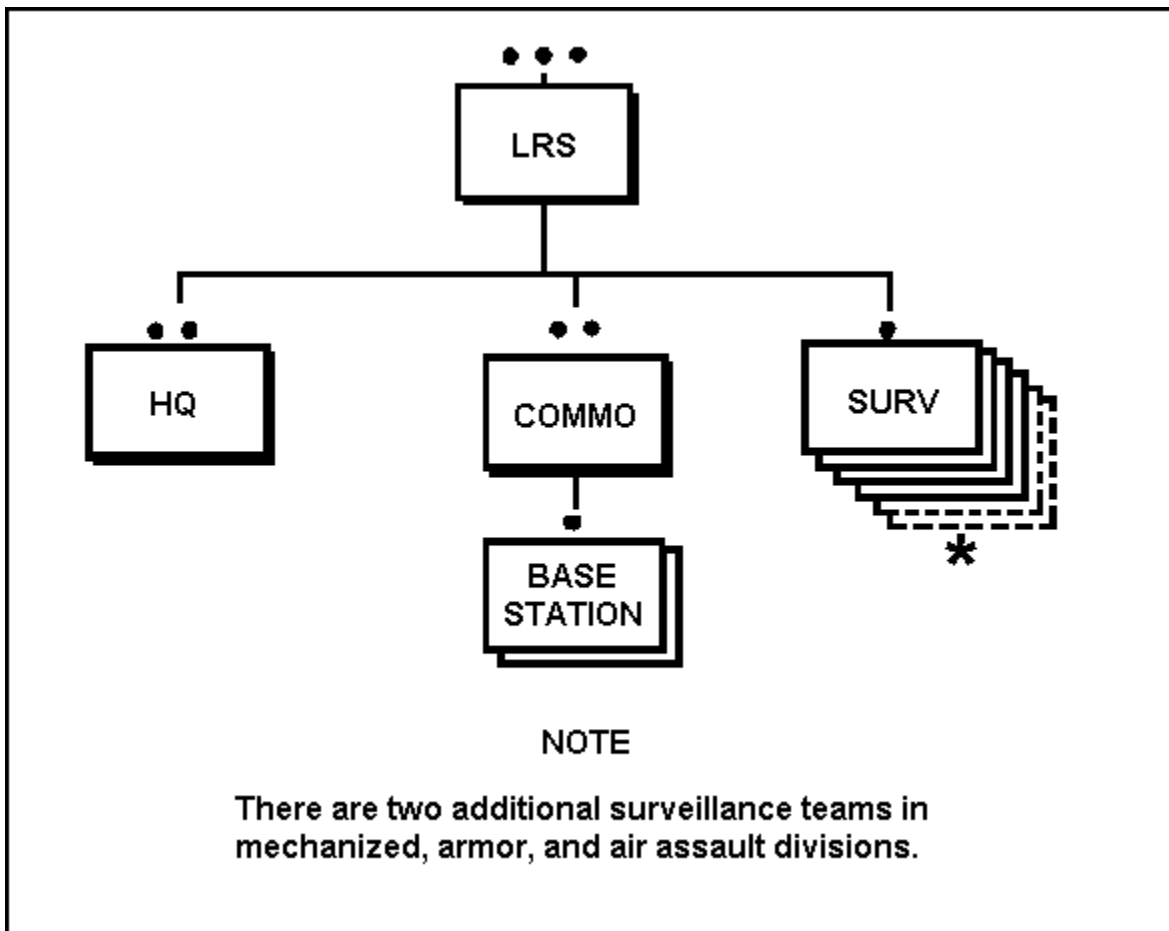


FIGURE 2. LONG-RANGE SURVEILLANCE DETACHMENT

Headquarters Section

The headquarters section is the command and control element of the detachment.

Two Base Radio Stations

These stations are similar to those in the LRSC. The assigned personnel man the communications system. They ensure that all message traffic is processed quickly. These base stations maintain communications with deployed teams. When required, the corps LRSC augments the LRSD with an additional base station. This situation arises due to maintenance problems.

CAPABILITIES AND LIMITATIONS

It is essential to understand the capabilities and limitations of LRSUs. They are organized, trained, and equipped to perform a specific type of mission. They are employed to make maximum use of their capabilities, within their limitations.

Capabilities

The LRSU has specialized capabilities to obtain information. The mission and operational environment dictates the organization, strength, and equipment of deployed LRS teams. LRSU are capable of:

- Conducting, training, and preparing for assigned missions.

- Committing LRS teams to specific locations in enemy areas. Teams are delivered by land, air, or water, including parachute. Teams also use stay-behind methods.
- Conducting operations in enemy areas for extended periods with minimal external support and direction.
- Establishing and maintaining communications between deployed teams and base stations/HQ directly or through airborne relay.
- Conducting operations in bad weather and difficult terrain.
- Recovering deployed teams by air, land, or water. Recovery may also be by link-up or using evasion techniques.
- Operating using planned, automatic resupply drops or special equipment caches. Captured supplies and equipment are also used.

Limitations

The special nature of the LRSU causes it to have some limitations. Knowledge of the limitations is as important as knowledge of the capabilities. The following considerations limit LRSU operations:

- Mobility is normally restricted to foot movement in the area of operations.
- Use of radio and active electronic surveillance devices make the teams vulnerable to enemy detection.
- Organic medical capability is limited to individual first aid.
- Teams are lightly armed. They are equipped only for limited self-defense. They usually fight only to break contact.
- LRSUs require support from higher HQ in:
 - Maintenance, supply, mess, medical, administration, finance, personnel, and chaplain services.
 - Area communications integration and access to common-user telephone system.
 - Packing, rigging, and loading of supplies and equipment for aerial resupply operations and parachute insertion operations.

The capabilities and limitations of LRSUs must always be kept in mind when examining LRS operations. All aspects of LRSU operations are affected by these capabilities and limitations, including the operational fundamentals.

Learning Event 3:

IDENTIFY THE FUNDAMENTALS OF LRSU OPERATIONS

The fundamentals of LRSU operations include command and control, communications, mission development, and operational security (OPSEC).

COMMAND AND CONTROL

The extent and variety of the tasks facing a commander require the cooperation of many people to be effective. There must be an efficient division of labor. The system used by the military to effect this is called command and control. It is the process of making decisions and the procedures it uses to ensure implementation. Command and control must be effective under conditions of the extraordinary stress of battle, especially during the enemy's use of electronic warfare. The system must work quickly, and with

efficiency and dispatch. Command and control systems must be highly flexible to meet the constantly changing circumstances. They must also be survivable on the modern battlefield.

Structure

The command and control system of the LRSUs is structured to permit rapid deployment, collection, and reporting of information. Communication is critical to the success of command and control.

The LRSC is organic to the military intelligence brigade. Mission requirements for the LRSC are determined by corps G2, in coordination with other staff sections.

The LRSD is organic to the military intelligence battalion. Mission requirements for the LRSD are determined by the division G2, in coordination with other staff sections.

Mission Taskings

Command and control arrangements allow the LRSC and LRSD to respond quickly to mission taskings. These taskings come from the corps/division G2 (collection management and dissemination [CM&D] section). LRSU missions support the corps and division commander's intelligence requirements. The collection plan lists these requirements as either priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) or information requirements (IRs). The PIR and IR support the current tactical operations and plans. The commander's PIR govern the organization and conduct of reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition operations.

Information required for continuous operations is usually given first priority. The faster the change in battlefield conditions, the more important reconnaissance, surveillance, and target-acquisition operations become. The PIR serve to focus the unit's collection effort on the most important features of the enemy and terrain. Intelligence collection efforts provide the commander with a complete and accurate picture of the total battlefield. The PIR and IR are the basis for collection operations. The all-source analysis section analyze PIR and IR in conjunction with the intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB). The all-source analysis section develops indicators. The indicators are in the form of a statement or question. The tasking for the LRSU is to obtain the needed information.

LRSU taskings are based on PIR, IR, and specific information requirements (SIRs). The following is a brief discussion of these critical items of information.

Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIRs). PIRs are those intelligence requirements for which a commander has an anticipated and stated priority in his task of planning and decision making. In other words, the commander and his G2 identify certain information that it is critical for them to have as soon as possible.

Information Requirements (IRs). IRs are those items of information regarding the enemy and his environment that need to be collected and processed in order to meet the intelligence requirements of a commander. This is the data that the G2, and ultimately the commander, need to know to plan and conduct the battle. They are requirements that, while very important, do not have the priority of PIRs.

Specific Information Requirements (SIRs). SIRs are those basic questions that need answering to confirm or deny the existence of an indicator.

Sound tactical planning and operations depend on good intelligence. The corps/division G2 plans and coordinates collection capabilities and other intelligence functions. This gives the corps and division commanders the ability to see and fight throughout the depth of the battlefield. It allows them to make decisions consistently faster than the enemy. The intelligence system supports operations by obtaining the specific information required. The LRSU is tasked to collect information on surveillance targets to satisfy some of these PIR and IR. (See [figure 3](#)) The G2 usually determines LRSU targets. He examines the PIR and IR to determine the best available collection agency. In tasking the LRSU, he considers its capabilities and limitations. The G2, when assigning LRSU targets, ensures that the targets satisfy both PIR and IR. He also ensures that the targets offer a reasonable chance of mission accomplishment and team survivability. Some of the targets considered for LRSU operations are as follows:

- Critical points along avenues of approach.
- Critical points along key lines of communication.
- Airfields.
- Bridges or rail junctions.
- Ordnance or logistical depots.
- Railyards.
- Known enemy command posts/headquarters.
- Assembly areas.

In a low intensity environment, the tasking does not change, but the types of surveillance targets do change. For example, the LRSU may be tasked to observe enemy routes of infiltration.

The appropriate G2 tasks the LRSU. Tasking is done in the execution paragraph (paragraph 3) of the operations order (OPORD), fragmentation order (FRAGO), and/or freetext message. The method of developing the mission at corps and division varies slightly. The basic procedure is the same.

The corps G2, with support of the CM&D section, develops the LRSC missions. They make sure that the LRSC missions support the collection plan. Conflict with other collection efforts is avoided. Coordination with echelons above corps (EAC) is critical. EAC have reconnaissance and strike capabilities which may operate in the corps area. These elements may be U. S. or allied. Coordination between corps and EAC prevents conflict. The G2 coordinates with the G3 to confirm external support requirements. The CM&D section then tasks the LRSC through the MI brigade tactical operations center (TOC). This enables the LRSC to begin preparing for the mission. The brigade begins to coordinate the mission support.

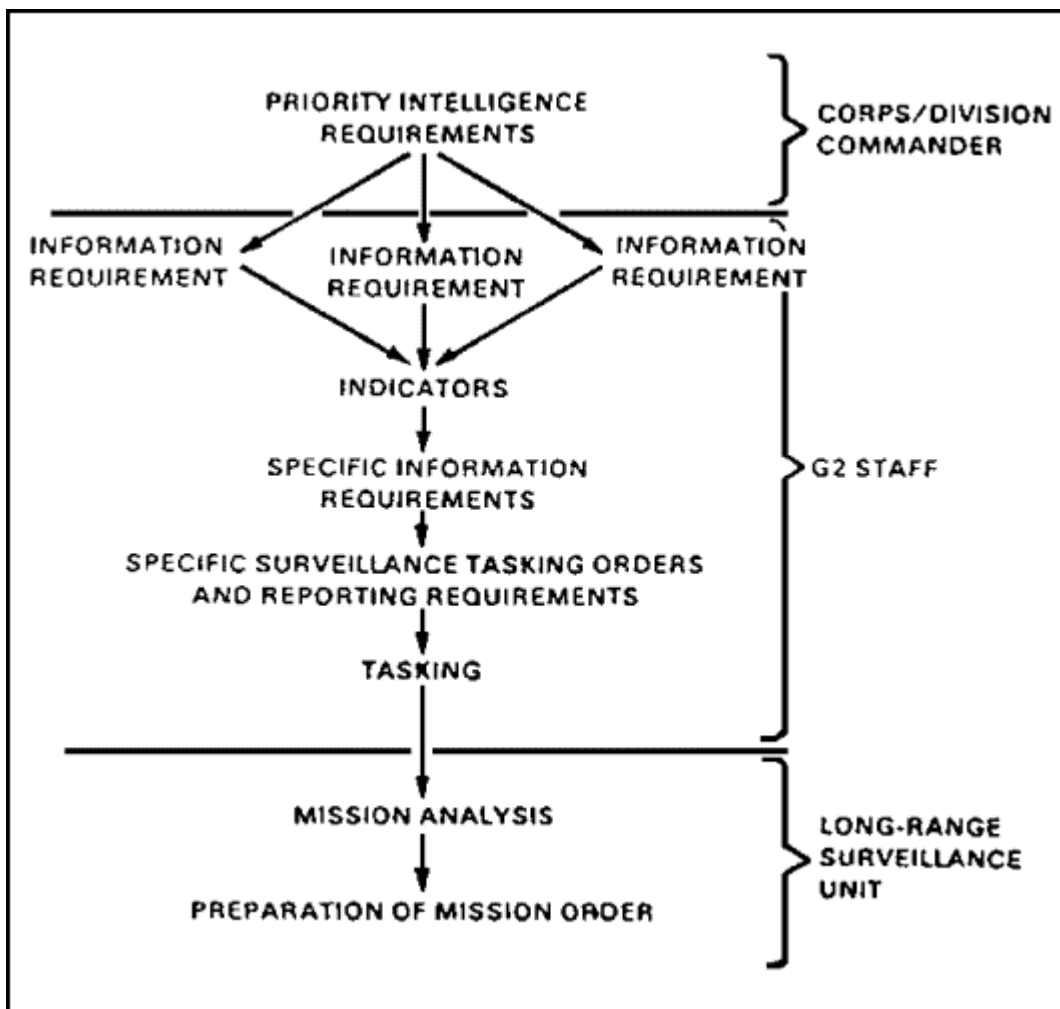


FIGURE 3. LONG-RANGE SURVEILLANCE MISSION DEVELOPMENT SEQUENCE.

The division G2, with support of the CM&D section, formulates the LRSD missions. He makes sure that the LRSD missions support the collection plan and do not conflict with other collection efforts. He coordinates with G3 to make sure that the mission can be supported. The tasking then goes directly to the LRSD and to the Division Tactical Operations Center (DTOC).

Types of Missions

There are four major types of missions that LRSU are tasked to accomplish by the process described. They are surveillance, reconnaissance, target acquisition, and damage assessment.

Surveillance. Surveillance is the primary LRS mission. Surveillance is maintained for a specified time or until the required information is obtained. Whenever possible, static surveillance is used.

Reconnaissance. Surveillance teams conduct limited reconnaissance missions. Movement by the teams must be kept at a minimum to avoid detection.

Target Acquisition. The timely detection, identification, and location of key enemy targets may be a mission of the LRSU teams. In addition to the acquisition of specified targets, the teams may emplace

sensors or other unattended devices in certain areas. Target acquisition is not usually a primary LRSU mission.

Damage Assessment. The LRS team members are trained and equipped to conduct tactical damage assessment. They can also conduct chemical and radiological monitoring, if properly equipped.

Surveillance teams use stealth and secrecy in their mission. Teams use periods of limited visibility, when possible, for movement into, and within, surveillance areas. In restricted visibility conditions, observers may move closer to the route or areas under surveillance.

KEY PERSONNEL AND THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES

Successful mission accomplishment in LRSU operations depends on each individual performing his duties. Each member of a LRSU has specific duties and responsibilities. The other members of the LRSU depend on him to perform those duties. Only through a collective effort can the mission be accomplished. It is important, therefore, that each member of the LRSU understand the duties and responsibilities of the other unit members.

Company Commander. He is responsible for the tactical employment, training, administration, personnel management, and logistics of the company. He does this by planning and making timely decisions. He issues orders, assigns tasks, and supervises the company activities. He must know the capabilities of his surveillance teams and how to use them.

The commander must understand the capabilities of the CS and the CSS units supporting the company. He exercises command through his executive officer, operations officer, platoon leaders, and the first sergeant. The commander employs the company. Employment is based on missions and taskings from the corps G2, and on his consideration of METT-T. He constantly stays abreast of the situation. The commander maintains close coordination and liaison with MI brigade TOC.

Executive Officer. The executive officer (XO) is the administrative and logistical coordinator for the company. He coordinates supply, maintenance, medical, and mess support. He supervises the operation, movement, security, internal arrangement, and organization of the company operations base (COB). The XO works closely with the operations officer, operations NCO, first sergeant, and supply sergeant. He also works closely with the communications platoon leader and the communications chief. He keeps abreast of the tactical situation.

Operations Officer. He is the main planner and coordinator for the company. He plans the employment of the teams in detail. He coordinates the efforts of the operations section in controlling the execution of the team missions. He stays abreast of the tactical situation; and advises and assists the company commander.

Intelligence Officer. This officer is directly responsible for all intelligence training within the company. He must devote specific attention to enemy recognition training. This training helps the surveillance teams to gain accurate combat information. He assists the operations officer in briefing and debriefing surveillance teams. He organizes company intelligence personnel to maintain a 24-hour operation. The intelligence officer analyzes LRS missions and incoming reports.

First Sergeant. The first sergeant is the senior NCO in the company. He advises the commander and assists him by performing those duties assigned to him. These duties include supervising unit administration, training, logistics, and maintenance activities. He recommends appointments, promotions, reductions, assignments, and disciplinary actions concerning enlisted personnel to the commander. He also assists the executive officer in CSS functions.

Liaison Noncommissioned Officers. The two liaison NCOs represent the company at higher, supporting, and other headquarters. Liaison NCOs must understand LRS operations and know the status of their unit. They coordinate support of the current and planned operations. They also advise and exchange essential information.

Chemical Noncommissioned Officer. This NCO assists the commander in planning and conducting nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) operations. This includes team training in the areas of NBC survival, tactical-damage assessment, and NBC monitoring.

Communications Platoon Leader. He is the communications planner and coordinator. He keeps abreast of the status of communications personnel and equipment. Tactical employment, training, administration, personnel management, and logistics of his platoon are his responsibility. He exercises control through his communications and base radio station chiefs. He advises the commander on matters about communications security (COMSEC) and electronic counter-measures (ECM). He disseminates information from current communications-electronics operating instructions (CEOI). He makes sure that each team radio operator is thoroughly debriefed before each operation. He debriefs them after each operation. He identifies, coordinates, and requests required external communications and COMSEC support.

Surveillance Platoon Leader. He is responsible for the training, administration, personnel management, and logistics of his platoon. He details teams for assigned missions and makes sure they are available and ready. He assists in the infiltration of his surveillance teams as directed. He accompanies team leaders during aerial reconnaissance. He assists them in selecting landing zones (LZs), drop zones (DZs), and pick-up zones (PZs). During insertion, he flies in the command and control aircraft and exercises control of the insertion. He may conduct extractions when required.

Platoon Sergeant. The platoon sergeant is the senior NCO in his platoon. He advises the platoon leader and helps him with administration, training, logistics, and maintenance activities. He recommends enlisted appointments, promotions and reductions, assignments, and disciplinary actions. He keeps abreast of the tactical situation, and assumes the platoon leader's position, if required.

Team Leader. He is responsible for the tactical employment, training, administration, personnel management, and logistics of his team. He does this by planning, making timely decisions, and issuing orders. The team leader assigns tasks and supervises the team activities. He must know the capabilities of the team members and the supporting units. He is a key man in the planning, preparation, and execution of the LRS missions. Success depends largely on how well he performs and influences the performance of his team. He is alerted early in the planning stage to allow him time to complete necessary actions.

Long-Range Surveillance Detachment

Detachment Commander. The responsibilities of the detachment commander are similar to those of the LRSC commander. The detachment commander is responsible for the tactical employment, training, administration, personnel management, logistics, and maintenance of the detachment. He does this through his command and control system. This includes planning, making decisions, issuing orders, assigning tasks, and supervising unit activities. He must know the capabilities of his detachment and how to employ them. He also needs to know the CS and CSS units' capabilities that support the detachment.

The detachment is employed by him, based on missions and taskings from Division G2. The commander considers the factors of METT-T in employing the unit. He maintains close liaison with the staff of the HQ to which he is assigned. This includes active participation in mission planning. He constantly stays abreast of the situation. He locates where he can best influence the action.

Detachment Sergeant. He performs the duties normally performed by the executive officer and the first sergeant of the LRSC. Primarily, he is responsible for administration, logistics, and maintenance.

Base Radio Station Section Chief. Each section chief is responsible for the tactical employment, training, and administration, personnel management, and logistics of his base radio station. He coordinates with the detachment commander for the employment of his base radio station. Communications for each operation are also coordinated with the commander. The section chief coordinates administrative and logistical support with the detachment sergeant.

Team Leader. Team leaders in the LRSC and LRSD have the same responsibilities. They are responsible for all actions involving their team. Team leaders are key persons in the planning, preparation, and execution of missions. They are involved as early as possible in mission planning. This allows time to complete troop leading measures.

SURVEILLANCE TEAMS

The basic organization of surveillance teams is the same in all LRSUs. It may vary for specific missions, based on METT-T. However, unit integrity is critical to mission accomplishment and must be considered. The teams are the basic element in mission accomplishment. The other elements of the LRSU exist to support the teams in accomplishing their tasks. It is the teams that are deployed in the area of operations. The team serves as the eyes of the division or corps commander.

LRSC Areas of Operation

Long-range surveillance teams operate within the area of interest of their respective corps or division. The area of interest is that part of the battlefield that can have an impact on operations. It includes the area of influence and adjacent areas. Also included within it are the objectives of current or planned operations. It includes areas occupied by enemy forces who could affect mission accomplishment. The area of influence is the area where the commander can directly influence operations by fire and maneuver.

Each mission has a specific surveillance area that is identified and coordinated. [Figure 4](#), illustrates this. This area marks the terrain on which the team is operating, or will operate. The areas selected are

not so large that they unduly restrict artillery and air strikes. However, they must be large enough to give the team enough flexibility to perform its mission.

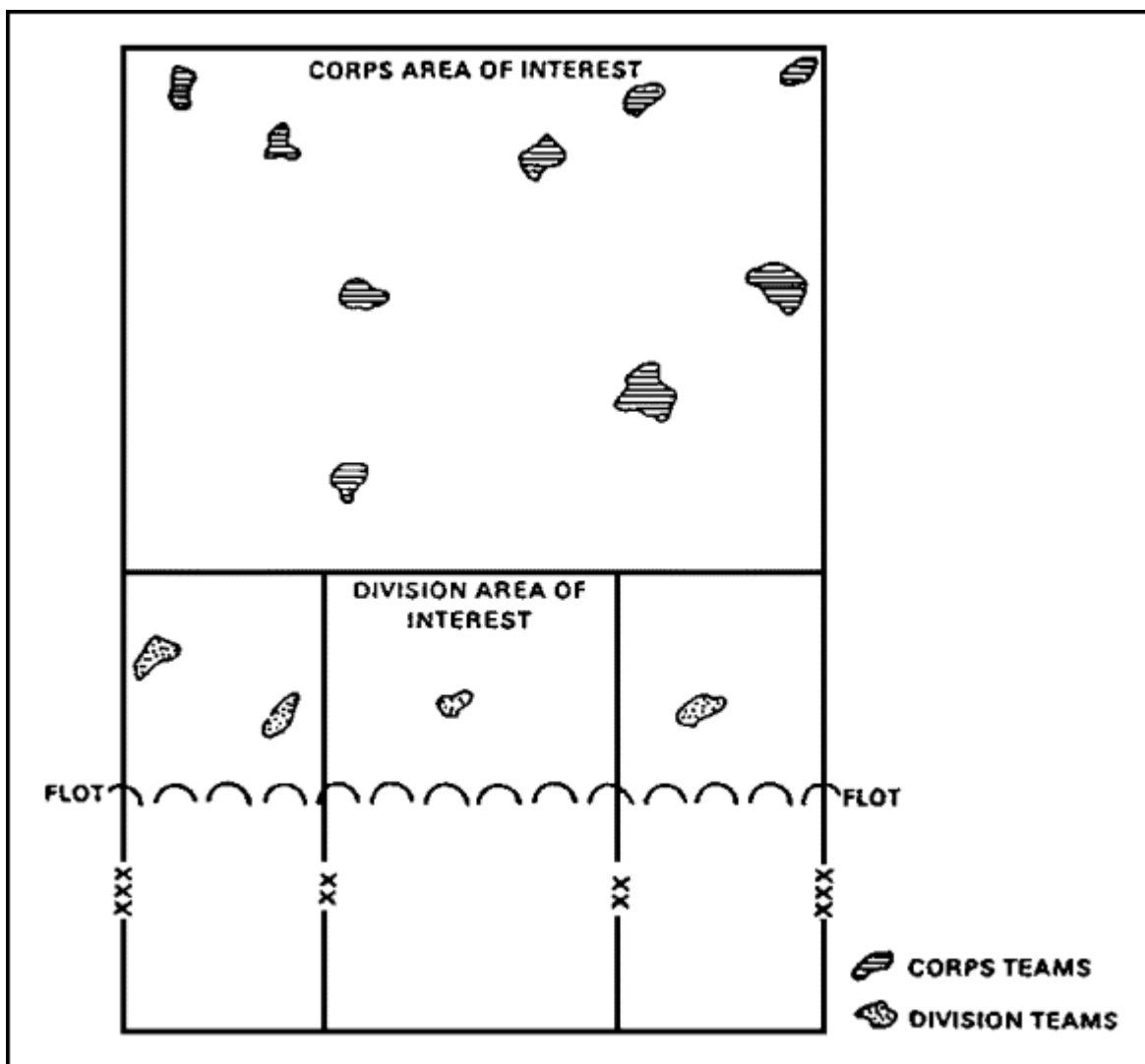


FIGURE 4. SURVEILLANCE AREAS.

The controlling headquarters establishes restrictive fire areas. The surveillance area is usually included in such areas. Restricted fire areas protect the teams from fires of friendly forces. Only under exceptional circumstances are targets within restricted fire areas fired on. The controlling headquarters informs higher, lower, and adjacent headquarters of the restrictive fire area. However, for security reasons, the nature of the mission causing the restriction is usually not stated. All surveillance areas may not be included in restricted fire areas. In such cases, the committed team is briefed on known strikes. It also must know the warning procedures of impending friendly fires, air strikes, and nuclear and chemical operations.

In offensive operations, a linkup between advancing forces and the LRS team is often planned. In a situation that develops rapidly, advancing forces may uncover a team. Linkup plans must be made as soon as possible to avoid endangering the team. Once linkup is made, teams withdraw to their parent organization.

OPERATIONS BASE

The operations base is a location from which the LRSC or the LRSD operates. [Figure 5](#), illustrates an operations base. The LRSC establishes the operations base near the CM&D section of the corps MI brigade. The LRSD establishes its operations base near the DTOC. The distance from the tactical operations center (TOC) depends upon several factors. These factors include the location of the CM&D section, the tactical situation, communications with teams, and the terrain.

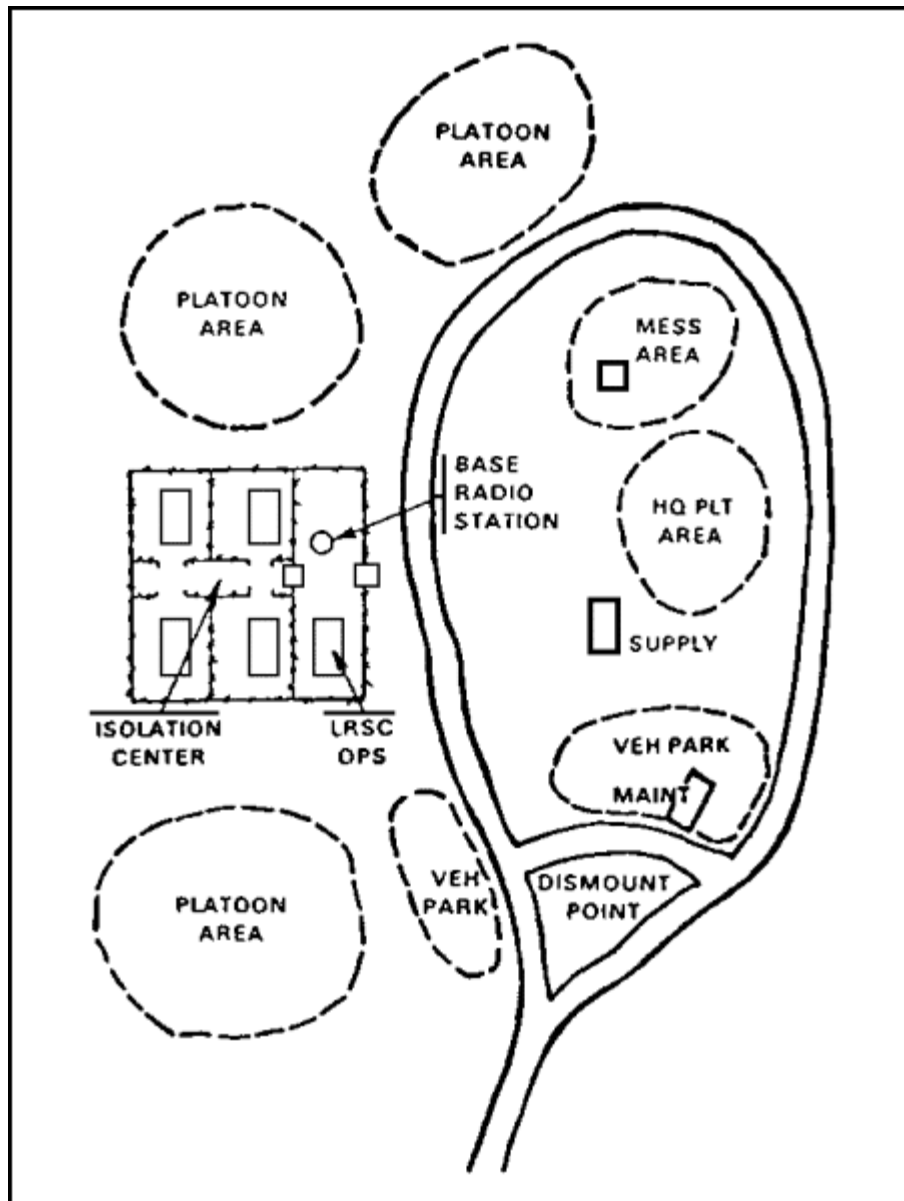


FIGURE 5. SAMPLE LRSC OPERATIONS BASE.

The company commander selects the general location of the LRSC operations base. He coordinates the site selection with the appropriate controlling HQ. The company executive officer decides the exact location of the operations base, based on the commander's guidance. He supervises the setting up of both the operations base and the proper security. The detachment commander coordinates a location for the LRSD operations base in the vicinity of the DTOC. The detachment commander, and his

headquarters element, establish the LRSD operations base layout. They determine the locations for the LRSD elements. They designate areas for the HQ, base radio station, and surveillance teams.

The operations bases for the LRSC and the LRSD are similar. They include areas for a TOC, company or detachment HQ, communications platoon, or base radio station. Also included are areas for a motor park, predeployment isolation, helipad, and the platoon or teams. The following focuses on the LRSC. However, the principles are the same for a LRSD.

The operations section sets up the TOC. The TOC is a secure, restricted-access area. The operations section also establishes a helicopter landing zone (HLZ) near the operations base. The assistant operations NCO usually controls the HLZ. However, during some operations, a team may set up and control the HLZ.

Each surveillance platoon has a platoon area assigned. Within its area, it sets up a platoon command post (CP). When a team deploys, the platoon sergeant arranges security for the team area and the equipment left behind.

The communications platoon has a working area. In this area, they provide communications equipment maintenance and logistical support. From this area, they set up and operate the company wire net.

The company has an area from which it provides logistical and administrative support. The operations base security plan is the responsibility of the company executive officer. He develops the plan and supervises its execution.

TACTICAL OPERATIONS CENTER (TOC)

The LRSC and the LRSD TOC set up in the operations base. They give the LRSU commanders a command and control capability. They also have the capability to communicate with higher headquarters. In the LRSD TOC, the commander, the detachment sergeant, and the communications personnel perform all the functions. In the LRSC TOC, personnel perform specific functions. The following paragraphs discuss LRSC TOC organization and responsibilities.

Organization and Responsibilities

Operations Officer. He is responsible for supervising the TOC's operation. He plans and coordinates the company's tactical operations, based on the commander's guidance. He also analyzes assigned missions. He plans team employment. He prepares and/or approves operation orders before they go to the commander. He keeps the commander informed of current and projected tactical situations.

The operations officer supervises the preparation of all operational and intelligence documents. He supervises coordination with higher and supporting headquarters. He reports the operational status of all LRS teams. The operations officer briefs and debriefs LRS teams.

Assistant Operations Officer. This officer is responsible for TOC operations in the absence of the operations officer. He is also responsible for the following:

- Making sure the current situation is posted on maps and charts.
- Forwarding combat information from the teams to higher HQ.

- Approving SITREPS and other status reports in the absence of or at the direction of the operations officer.
- Maintaining the S3 workbook.
- Approving the TOC personnel work schedule.
- Supervising preparation of the briefing area and maps.
- Planning and coordinating training for personnel during temporary lulls in operations.
- Posting the mission planning chart.
- Acting as a shift leader to maintain 24-hour capability.

Operations Sergeant. He supervises the TOC enlisted personnel. He assumes overall responsibility for the TOC in the absence of the operations and the assistant operations officer. He is also responsible for the following:

- Assisting in the preparation and editing of tactical operations plans.
- Supervising the operation of the predeployment area.
- Posting the current situation on the friendly situation overlay.
- Making sure information from deployed teams is kept current on the mission status charts.
- Establishing the TOC work schedule.
- Coordinating with the 1SG for TOC messengers and guards.
- Making sure that only authorized personnel have access to the TOC.
- Posting the manning chart.
- Preparing the SITREPs.
- Assisting the assistant operations officer in maintaining the S3 workbook.
- Acting as a shift leader to maintain a 24-hour capability.

Intelligence Officer. He takes responsibility for the intelligence personnel in the TOC. He is responsible for the following:

- Maintaining a data base and map base. This supports general area studies and mission specific isolation preparation of LRS teams.
- Collecting combat information for LRS team operations.
- Keeping mission packets current.
- Providing the intelligence/enemy situation part of operations orders.
- Posting and maintaining the enemy situation overlay.
- Coordinating with CM&D for all intelligence requirements necessary for the insertion and extraction of teams.
- Assisting the operations officer in briefing and debriefing LRS teams.
- Keeping LRS teams informed of critical information that impacts on missions.
- Conducting final security inspections and outbriefing LRS teams before deployment.

Intelligence Sergeant. He assists the intelligence officer in collecting combat information for the LRS team operations. He assumes overall responsibility for the TOC and the isolation center in the absence of the operations sergeant. He is responsible for the following:

- Posting the enemy situation overlay in the absence of the intelligence officer.

- Assisting operations personnel in making sure that personnel follow security and OPSEC measures in the TOC and isolation area.
- Briefing and debriefing LRS teams, with operations personnel, as directed by the intelligence officer.
- Alternating shifts with the intelligence officer, to maintain a 24-hour capability.

Assistant Operations Sergeant. He coordinates air support with the U. S. Army Aviation and/or USAF units that support teams operations. He assists the operations sergeant as required. He is responsible for:

- Maintaining a list and overlay showing locations and descriptions of possible LZs, DZs, and PZs.
- Coordinating request with aviation support units for airborne and air movement insertions, extractions, and visual reconnaissance (VR).
- Posting the schedule of infiltration and exfiltration operations.

Chemical NCO. He assists in establishing, administering, and applying defensive NBC operations. He is responsible for:

- Supervising the preparation of NBC reports.
- Supervising the preparation of nuclear and chemical supply and maintenance reports.
- Supervising the preparation of unit and individual NBC training records.
- Collecting, interpreting, analyzing, and disseminating chemical information and data.
- Serving as the principal NCO of the NBC defense team.

Liaison NCO. He coordinates operations with supported and adjacent units, higher headquarters, and U. S. Army Aviation and/or USAF units.

Operations

The following discusses the operational role of the TOC and base operations. The actions described apply to both the LRSC and LRSD.

Preparation. Before each mission, the TOC personnel (operations, intelligence, and communications) prepare to perform the following:

- Present a detailed briefing to the LRS platoon leader and the team leaders on the specific area of operations (AO).
- Coordinate infiltration and exfiltration operations.
- Assist the LRS platoon leader and the team leaders in coordinating required actions. These actions include fire support, aviation support, resupply, and others.
- Receive pre-mission briefbacks from committed teams.

Ongoing Actions. During the mission, the TOC personnel will monitor the progress of surveillance teams and prepare to:

- Coordinate resupply for committed teams.
- Coordinate emergency extractions.

- Coordinate MEDEVACs and other required support.
- Plan and coordinate additional missions, as directed by the commander.

Debriefing. When the mission is over, TOC personnel will thoroughly debrief each surveillance team. A communication representative will debrief the team radio operator separately after the team's debriefing.

Messages. The TOC duty officer or duty NCO provides a receipt for all incoming messages. Other requirements are as follows:

- Recording receipt of each message in the staff journal.
- Posting information from each message to the appropriate maps and charts.
- Filing each message according to the journal entry number in the journal file.
- Recording outgoing messages in the journal. All outgoing messages must originate from the TOC.

Journal. The staff journal is a chronological record of events concerning the unit during a given period. The TOC duty officer or duty NCO maintains the journal. All items are cross-referenced to the journal entries by journal item number. All messages are posted to the journal with the following information noted:

- The sender.
- The title of the message or a description of the event.
- The time of receipt of the message.
- The journal item number and the message center number (if applicable).
- The action taken.
- The initials of the person making the entry.

Security. Access to the TOC and the predeployment isolation center is restricted and controlled. Standing operating procedures (SOP) contain procedures for control and identification of visitors. There will be only one entrance to the TOC and the isolation center. Classified material is handled in accordance with appropriate security directives. This includes a well-rehearsed emergency destruction SOP.

Displacement. When directed to displace, the on-duty shift continues to operate. The off-duty shift breaks down all equipment and loads it on the vehicles. If the base radio stations are operating separately, the operations base notifies them of the displacement. They provide the time of departure, route, and the site of the proposed location. The operations section continues to monitor the base radio stations on the move. They also inform the base radio stations of its arrival and location.

COMMUNICATIONS

Prompt reporting of required information by the surveillance team is the most important aspect of LRSU operations. Each team member must thoroughly understand communications procedures. This includes plans for alternate communication means and the importance of accurate reporting.

Communication Procedures

The LRSC and the LRSD use special communications equipment to transmit and receive long-range, secure, and short-burst transmissions. High frequency radio is the principal means of communication within LRSUs. Communications within the operations base are supplemented by wire.

The base radio stations communicate with the committed surveillance teams. The type of radio, atmospheric conditions, distances involved, frequency prediction, and radio wave propagation affect transmissions. Also skip distance and sky and ground wave frequency limitations affect transmissions. As a result, the base radio stations deploy in depth to receive transmissions from the LRS teams, when required. All base stations monitor deployed team frequencies and an emergency frequency common to all teams.

Each LRS team communicates with a specific base station. If that base station doesn't receive a transmission, usually one of the other base stations will. If the designated base station fails to acknowledge receipt of a message from a team, the receiving station will do so. The receiving station will then transmit the message to the detachment or company operations section.

Radio transmissions are encrypted in an approved cryptographic system. Each team has its own cryptographic key. This prevents messages of other teams being compromised through capture or compromise. Encrypted messages are decrypted by the LRSU operations section. Base stations and the operations section communicate through tactical facsimile and over secure FM/AM/SSB (single-sideband) channels.

Surveillance Team Communications

The primary radio for communications from the team to the base stations is a portable AM/SSB radio. This radio has auxiliary equipment for burst transmission. Burst transmission is the primary means of sending traffic between deployed teams and the base radio stations. When HF communications are not practical or possible, SATCOM or FM radio provides an alternate means.

Routine reports, and information not needed right away, are transmitted at prearranged times. The team leader, in accordance with the SOP, determines when selected spot reports are made. Spot reports include combat information, request for immediate support, and other emergency transmissions. All base stations continuously monitor assigned frequencies to receive calls from teams at other than prearranged times.

Messages transmit reports and/or request concerning the following:

- Enemy information (SALUTE).
- Status, location, and planned or current direction of team movement.
- Rendezvous instructions with aircraft and deviations from planned operations.
- Terrain and weather information.
- Emergency supply or recovery.
- Artillery fire and air strike request.
- Tactical damage assessment and NBC monitoring.
- Linkup.

- Acknowledgment of messages from base stations.

Visual communications can be used within the team to transmit prearranged messages. Landing sights are marked, using visual signals. Aircraft used for delivery and recovery of teams are guided with visual signals. Teams seldom use sound signals because of the need for secrecy and stealth.

All team members must be trained in voice procedure, brevity codes, pre-arranged numeral codes, and in operating the burst transmission equipment.

Communication Nets

LRSUs use two types of radio nets for communications. They are the HF and FM nets. Each has advantages and disadvantages that will be discussed in detail later in the course.

Surveillance Teams/Base Radio Station Net HF. Multiple base radio stations allow the LRSUs to compensate for HF skip characteristics and redundancy. They also provide a jump capability. Each LRSD has two base radio stations. Each LRSC has three base radio stations.

Frequency Modulation (FM) Command Net. This net gives the commander an administrative command and control capability. [Figure 6](#), is an illustration of an FM net.

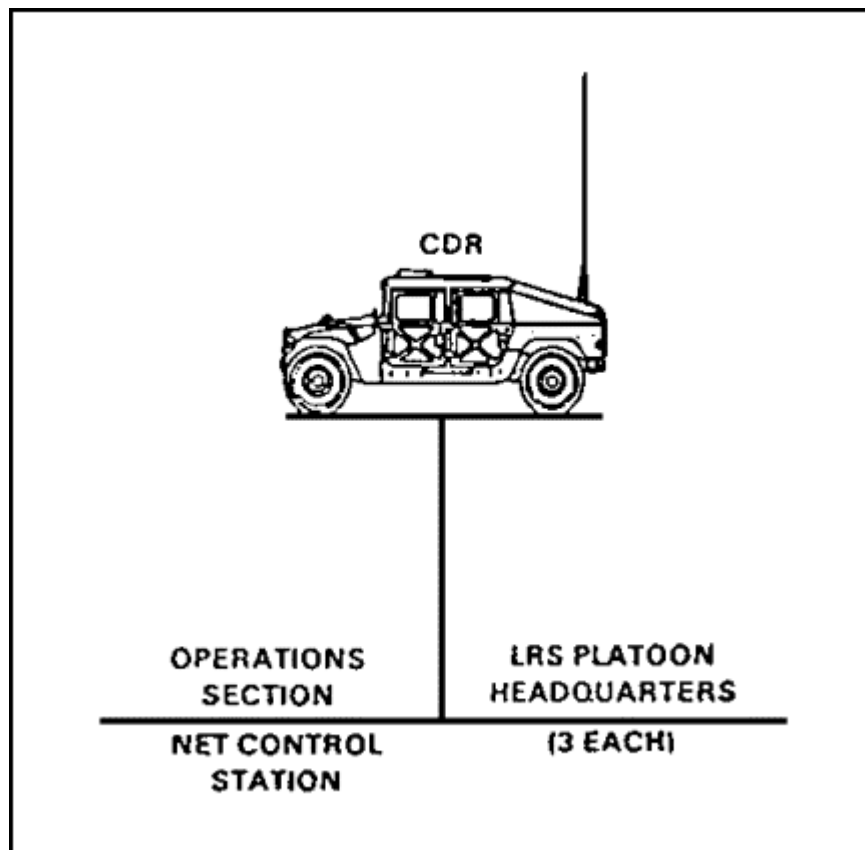


FIGURE 6. LRSC FM VOICE COMMAND NET.

Base Radio Stations

Purpose. The primary purpose of the base radio station is to receive and transmit messages between the operations base and the deployed teams. Each base radio station monitors all deployed team

frequencies. Base stations select a signal site that gives an advantage to the mission while enhancing survivability. Once in position, the team chief immediately establishes security and camouflage. The base radio stations operate 24-hours a day. All outages are reported immediately.

Nets. Base radio stations and deployed surveillance teams operate in the FM, HF, and TAC SATCOM nets. The same primary frequencies (SSB) used by the committed team(s) are assigned to all base radio stations. The base radio station uses the digital message device group (DMDG) on the primary SSB frequencies; voice is used only in extreme emergencies. An emergency frequency SSB is also assigned to the base radio stations and deployed teams. It is a nonchanging frequency. All base radio stations continuously monitor this frequency. The DMDG is also used on this frequency. Usually, the base radio station uses a horizontal doublet antenna to get the best reception from the teams.

Messages and Reports. The base radio station maintains a log of all incoming and outgoing message traffic. The team chief makes sure that the operations section authorizes all messages for committed teams. When a team message comes in, the operator on duty immediately acknowledges its receipt. He then forwards the message to the operations section and awaits a reply (if needed). The operations section provides the reply to the base radio station. The operator then transmits the reply to the team on the next blind transmission broadcast (BTB).

The base radio station transmits BTBs at scheduled times. BTBs include updated frequency lists, friendly strike warnings, major weather changes, and other information of interest to the deployed teams. The operations section uses the one-time pad system to encrypt all message traffic to teams. This includes BTBs.

MISSION DEVELOPMENT

Long-Range Surveillance missions must be specific and support the collection plan of the supported corps or division. All LRSU missions are carefully planned and coordinated. This prevents duplication of effort and conflicting requirements. Planning also prevents the possibility of overlapping or intermingling with other friendly forces in the area. Close liaison between the LRSU commander and the headquarters that controls its employment is essential.

Planning

The LRSU commander participates with the intelligence and operations sections of higher headquarters in the initial planning for LRS operations. The liaison or operations officer, or a platoon leader, may represent the commander during this planning. Methods of operation while deployed, communications procedures, reporting, and other standard practices should be in the LRSU SOP. The following guidance is usually provided for each LRS mission:

- General team position, area or object to be kept under surveillance, and information desired.
- Method of insertion.
- Routes and alternate routes to the surveillance site, landing zones, or drop zones.
- Restrictions imposed on the LRS concerning routes, positions, and times of insertion.
- Disposition of friendly forward units, if needed.
- Special equipment required.

Consideration of the factors of METT-T guides the planning for LRS operations. Planners employ the reverse planning sequence. Among the following considerations, the planners must include the following:

Mission: Elements examined in the mission are the type of mission (surveillance, reconnaissance), length of surveillance periods, or the time by which information is required, the PIR and commander's intent.

Selection of Clandestine Patrol Base or Hide Position. The position selected must offer good observation and concealment. It must also meet requirements for good communications. The position must provide an adequate area for team rest, maintenance, and personal hygiene. When physical or reconnaissance is impossible, the position is selected by map and photograph reconnaissance. The position should be where it will avoid detection. Nearness to and access from the infiltration site are also considered.

Observation Posts (OPs). The mission may require the team to occupy several OPs. The planners initially determine their general location. The team pinpoints specific sites once it is on the ground. The selected sites are usually close to the patrol base. They have an accessible route over terrain that conceals the connecting route.

Infiltration Site. The location of the infiltration site is considered next. The location depends upon the infiltration method and enemy activities in the area. Ideally, it has a concealed route to the patrol base available.

Infiltration. The method and route of infiltration into the area is then considered. The best method lessens the chance of detection. Some delivery methods are by stay-behind, airlanding, helicopter, parachuting, water transportation, and ground vehicle.

Equipment. The type and quantity of equipment needed for both infiltration and the mission is determined.

Exfiltration. Plans for exfiltration by ground, water, or air extraction are made before the operation. They include alternate plans for such conditions as the evacuation of the sick or injured team members. A primary and an emergency plan, including signals and code words, is developed. Exfiltration planning considers the route from the surveillance area to, and including, the extraction route.

The TOC personnel prepare the detailed mission packet. It is prepared according to the commander's and controlling headquarters' guidance with input from the corps or division, all source production sections, topographic team, and CM&D. Selected team leaders and a transportation unit representative are briefed on the mission. This is done early in the planning phase. They also take part in the detailed planning. During briefings, the team leaders receive only enough information about friendly units to get the job done. Essential details of a LRS plan usually include the following.

Surveillance Area. The area to be kept under surveillance and possible places from which this can be done. As far as possible in advance of employment, planners determine the general team positions. Factors involved in position selection include:

- The study of the terrain.

- Road and rail nets.
- Enemy situation.
- Delivery means available.
- Operations plans of the controlling headquarters.
- LRSU commander's guidance.

When possible, reconnaissance of the positions is conducted before they are occupied. The specific positions selected cover the desired surveillance objective. Communication checks are made. When physical or air reconnaissance is impossible, the team leader selects and reports the specific position location when he gets to the area.

Loading Plans. Preparation of loading plans and procedures includes delivery, recovery, and aircraft parking sites. Alternate sites also are chosen. Primary and alternate drop zones are selected for parachute operations.

Air Mission Briefing. The air mission briefing includes the following:

- The number and type of aircraft needed.
- Flight routes.
- Air cover or fire support required.
- Primary and alternate insertion points.
- False insertion or extraction points.
- Frequency and call signs.
- Pickup zone location and markings.
- Downed aircraft procedures.
- The data and time for the aircraft to be at the pickup zone.

The Movement Plan. The movement plan to and from the surveillance position is essential if the movement is performed other than by aircraft. This also applies to the proposed route if the LRSU is performing limited reconnaissance by movement.

Fire Support Plan. The fire support plan usually includes some of the following:

- Suppressive fires to help the team pass through or over specified areas.
- The use of screening smoke.
- Fires to help the team withdraw.
- Fires to aid in navigation.
- A prearranged grid of the surveillance area.

Diversion Plan. The team's movement through enemy areas may be planned to coincide with actions to divert the enemy's attention elsewhere.

Other Essential Details. Planning for the mission must also include the following:

- Timing for execution of major events in the operation.
- The communications plan, which includes frequencies, reporting schedules, emergency reporting procedures, and alternate communications plans.
- Plans for the use of guides, technical specialists, or special equipment.

- Coordination measures with friendly forces for the passage of lines or linkup.
- Plans for the treatment or evacuation of sick or wounded team members in the operational area.
- Plans for logistical support.

Coordination

Throughout the planning, coordination is made with the following elements at the TOC of the controlling headquarters:

Intelligence Element. The detailed patrol plan is given to the G2 element. An update on the enemy situation, terrain, and weather forecasts are added to the mission packet. A final check is made of the LRSU plans, and plans of other information gathering agencies. This is to make sure that all collection elements of the unit's intelligence plans are properly coordinated.

Operations Element. The detailed patrol plan is given to the G3 element. The latest information on the friendly situation is obtained. For security reasons, only essential information is provided to the team.

Fire Support Element. The location of the team is coordinated with all fire support elements to ensure personnel safety. Coordination must be constant to ensure the team's safety during employment of nuclear or chemical weapons. Procedures are set up to inform teams of planned fires and passive protection measures to be adopted. In addition, target damage assessment requirements and reporting procedures are coordinated. A fire plan is completed.

Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Element (CBRE). The CBRE is given the location of all committed teams. Plans are coordinated for CBR monitoring in the area of the team's operation. Information on contaminated areas is distributed as necessary.

Warning Order

When alerted for a mission, the operations section of the LRSC, or the LRSD commander, issues a warning order (mission alert notification). This is given to one of the LRSC platoon leaders or to LRSD team leader. The operations section begins to prepare a mission packet. The warning order is based on the commander's guidance. The LRSC surveillance platoon leader assigns a team from his platoon for the mission. He then issues a warning order to the team. In the LRSD, the commander selects the team.

Upon receipt of the operation order, and after issuing a warning order, the team leader coordinates the following requirements. Coordination is with the LRSC platoon leader or platoon sergeant, or the LRSD detachment commander, as applicable:

- The infiltration and exfiltration methods.
- Transportation.
- Special equipment requirements.
- Passage of lines and linkup procedures.
- Communications procedures and equipment checks.
- Checkpoints, phase lines, and code words.
- Fire support and restrictive fire areas.
- Escape and evasion plan.
- Ammunition and pyrotechnics.

- Intelligence updates.

OPERATIONAL SECURITY

Avoiding detection by the enemy and the populace is a prime requirement for the success of LRS operations. LRSU subelements and supporting elements must rely extensively upon OPSEC measures.

Tactical and Administrative Measures

Strict control of information about past, present, and future LRS missions is an absolute necessity. To ensure that OPSEC requirements are understood and followed, regular periodic security orientations and inspections are held. This also includes communications elements and procedures.

Teams, and their support elements, take tactical security and deception measures, including the following:

- While enroute to the area of operation, use false landings, feints, and indirect routes.
- During insertion, spend only minimum time on the LZ or dismount point. Remove or hide any tell-tale signs.
- In the surveillance area, use cover and concealment, camouflage and control of movement. They also use stealth, light and noise discipline, odor discipline, and litter removal and/or burial measures.
- During extraction, ensure that there is careful observation of the PZ or rendezvous point. Also ensure there is a rapid entry of the helicopter (ground/water vehicle). Make sure there is a quick assembly, boarding, and departure of the helicopter (ground/water vehicle).

Electronic Detection Measures

Radio intercept and radio direction finding are the primary methods of gathering intelligence through electronic means. Radio intercept is the monitoring and understanding of message content. Radio direction finding locates transmitting stations by tracking their signals.

Soviet ground-based electronic intercept and direction finding capabilities are shown in [figure 7](#). Once begun, the Soviet targeting sequence can continue even if friendly communications cease. Location of radios that are transmitting more than 20 to 25 seconds will be plotted within two or three minutes of the intercept. Surveillance team members must be aware of this. They must adhere to the approved operating procedures.

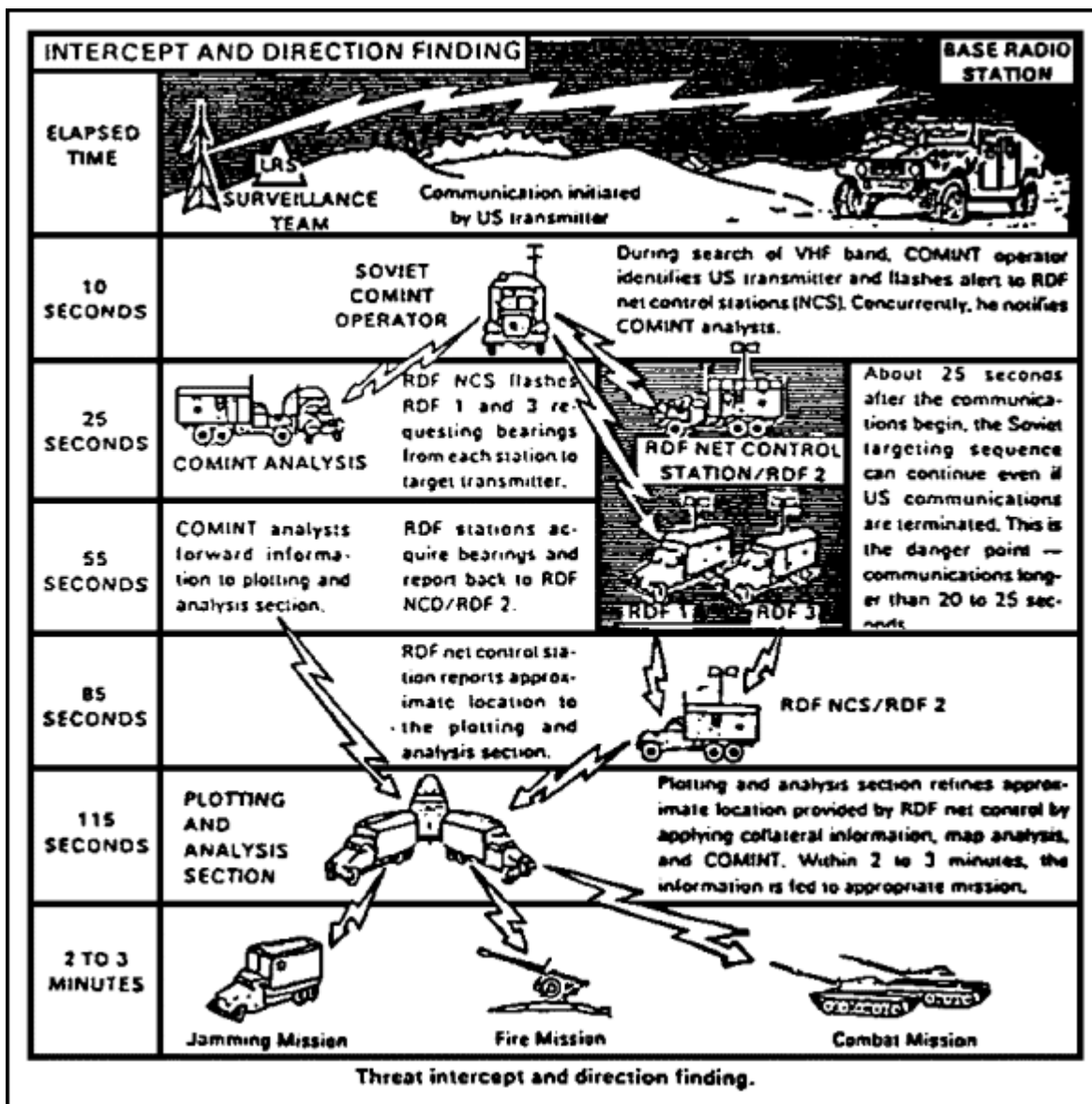


FIGURE7. THREAT INTERCEPT AND DIRECTION FINDING.

The Soviets have an extensive intercept capability for electronic transmission. Soviet ground-based and airborne intercept equipment may lack the technical sophistication of the latest Western equipment. It is simple, rugged, and easy to maintain. They can intercept transmissions within the following distances from the FEBA:

- Artillery ground radar--about 25 kilometers.
- VHF--about 40 kilometers.
- HF ground waves--about 80 kilometers.
- HF skywave--unlimited.

These ranges are greatly extended when airborne intercept is employed.

The Soviet direction finding capability is comparable to their intercept capability. They use various types of mobile, directional, antenna systems in a radio direction-finding role. Forward-area mobile

elements include a VHF tactical radio direction finder. It is equipped with an Adcock antenna and a POLE DISH radar direction finder. Tactical FM radios, operating on low power, can be detected by Soviet direction finding units for more than 10 kilometers. High power signals can be detected at distances up to 40 kilometers. Operating accuracies of the radio direction finding units are within plus or minus 3.5 degrees. Threat has improved capabilities. Team HF radios transmitting more than 5 seconds will be DF'ed and plotted.

Direction finding is used to:

- Provide approximate locations of the electronic emitters.
- Provide locations with sufficient accuracy for artillery fire. This is done in conjunction with SIGINT, terrain analysis, and other intelligence.
- Develop a picture of the battlefield that reveals the disposition and possible intent of the enemy units.
- Provide adequate locations for firing on most radars and jammers.

CONCLUSION

This lesson has described the objective, organization, and fundamentals of LRSU operations. This information is essential for the effective employment of LRSU. The LRSU fills a critical gap in the intelligence collection cycle. Their capabilities compensate for the limitations of other collection means. The information they provide is critical to the commander's ability to make informed decisions. In the following lesson, some of the other aspects of LRSU employment will be described.

Practice Exercise

Lesson 1

Instructions This practice exercise will show you how much you have learned in this lesson. Answer each question. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, review that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. Your LRSC commander is conducting a briefing to newly assigned division and corps staff officers on LRSU operations. In order to make sure that they understand the difference between the LRS operations and those of special forces and rangers, he must advise them that LRS teams
 - ☐ A. are assigned direction action mission.
 - B. are assigned action mission, creating contact with the enemy.
 - C. avoid enemy contact and are not assigned direct action missions.
 - D. avoid enemy contact and are assigned special action missions.
2. One of the division staff officers, from a logistics element at corps, asks the commander during the briefing how many LRS teams there are in LRSC. In response, he informs him
 - A. there are eighteen teams in three LRS platoons.
 - B. there are six teams in three LRS platoons.
 - C. there are twenty four teams in six LRS platoons.
 - D. there are eighteen teams in four LRS platoons.
3. One of the normal limitations of a deployed LRS team is its mobility. In discussing this limitation with newly arrived staff officers, the commander notes that normally
 - A. deployed teams are restricted to vehicle movement.
 - B. undeployed teams are restricted to foot movement.
 - C. deployed teams are restricted to foot movement.
 - D. deployed teams have no restrictions.

4. The LRSC commander is briefing newly assigned corps and division staff officers on the capabilities and limitation of LRSUs. In response to a question asking how far from the FLOT LRS teams are deployed, he answers that
- A. the normal maximum distance is 150 km for LRSC at corps, and 50 km for LRSDs of division.
 - B. the normal minimum distance is 150 km for LRSC at corps and 50 km for LRSDs of division.
 - C. the average distance is 200 km for LRSD at corps and 150 km for LRCs at division.
 - D. there is no normal or maximum distance for either the LRSCs or the LRSDs.
5. The LRSC commander must respond to mission taskings quickly. He normally
- A. receives his tasking from the division G2.
 - B. receives his tasking from the division commander.
 - C. receives his tasking from the corps G2.
 - D. establishes his own tasking, with no input from the G2.
6. It is important that newly arrived staff personnel involved with LRS operations understand LRS team operating capabilities. As an experienced team member, you can advise these staff officers that teams from
- A. the LRSC can operate eight days, and the LRSDs can operate six days without replenishing critical supplies and equipment.
 - B. the LRSDs can operate seven days and the LRSCs can operate six days without replenishing critical supplies.
 - C. both the LRSC and LRSD can operate the same amount of time without replenishing supplies.
 - D. both the LRSC and LRSD can operate the same amount of time without replenishing supplies.
7. Your LRSC has received a mission to deploy a LRS team. Information gathered by the team is of reduced value if it is not reported in a timely manner. At the same time, avoidance of detection is critical to team survivability. To ensure proper OPSEC procedures are followed by the teams
- A. silent transmission must be observed.
 - B. burst transmission must be used.
 - C. authentication procedures must be enforced.
 - D. all transmission must be conducted at night time.

8. The LRSC commander is responsible for selecting the general location of the company operations base. The location will normally be near
- A. the CM&D section and the specific location selected by the executive officer.
 - B. corps HQ, and the specific location selected by the team leaders.
 - C. brigade HQ, and the specific location selected by the platoon leaders.
 - D. the CM&A section and the specific location selected by the platoon leaders.
-

LESSON 2
OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTS AND
CHARACTERISTICS OF LRSU OPERATIONS
OVERVIEW

Lesson Description: During this lesson you will learn the operational environments and characteristics of LRSU operations.

Terminal Learning Objective:

- Action:* Identify the operational environments and characteristics of the Long-Range Surveillance (LRSU) operations.
- Condition:* Given the subcourse material contained in this lesson.
- Standard:* The student will demonstrate his knowledge and comprehension of the task by identifying the operational environments and characteristics of Long-Range Surveillance Unit (LRSU) operations.
- Reference:* [FM 7-93](#) 1987

INTRODUCTION

Long-Range surveillance unit operations are greatly affected by the environment. The climate can affect the ability of the teams to move and to communicate. Certain environments require special equipment and training merely to survive. This places additional stress on the LRS team. It affects the characteristics of LRS operations.

Long-Range surveillance unit missions differ from other missions in that they are highly clandestine. They require stealth and avoidance of contact with the enemy. Their purpose is to collect information. Communications are critical to their success. This lesson discusses the environments in which teams may be required to operate. It also addresses how the teams execute their mission and obtain support.

Learning Event 1:

IDENTIFY THE OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTS OF LRSU OPERATIONS

LRS teams are affected by the environment in which they operate. The conditions met in the jungle are different from those found in the Arctic. Adverse weather and difficult terrain also affect LRS operations. You must be aware of these conditions when involved in LRS operations. Adverse weather and terrain conditions affect team capabilities. Extremes in temperature, humidity, and elevation, for example, affect the lift capability of transporting aircraft. Atmospheric conditions affect radio transmissions. Specific field manuals describe military operations in jungles, deserts, mountains, cold weather, and urban areas. This learning event provides a brief overview of their effect on LRS. Planning and conducting LRS operations in these environments requires special consideration of these effects.

JUNGLE OPERATIONS

Operations in dense jungle increase the importance of the LRS teams, due to restricted ground and air observation. Information provided by electronic surveillance systems is also limited. Helicopters are

usually the best means of transporting teams because of their maneuverability and ability to land in small areas. Helicopters also have the capability of hovering. Only a limited number of landing areas are available in the jungle. Delivery and recovery of teams using ropes and rope ladders from a hovering helicopter is often necessary. However, they face increased hazards because it is difficult to detect enemy intercept forces along the routes. Parachute drops are often difficult because of the terrain and high trees. Waterways provide a means of surface movement and an aid in navigation. Radio ranges are reduced by the screening effect of dense vegetation and steep slopes. This increases the requirement for current data on the sky-wave and ground-wave frequency limitations for the area of operations. [FM 90-5](#) contains additional information on jungle operations.

DESERT OPERATIONS

LRS operations in the desert are difficult. The limited amount of vegetation makes concealment difficult. Extensive sand areas are a barrier to mobility. In sand deserts, cover is restricted. Sand also has an adverse effect on equipment, including radios and individual weapons. Visibility can be suddenly reduced to almost nothing due to sand storms. Most deserts are characterized by temperature extremes between day and night. This has a debilitating effect on both personnel and equipment. Heat waves and the brilliant sunshine affect observation. On the other hand, the fields of observation are often excellent. Movement is usually restricted to darkness. The use of animals and vehicles can enhance mobility. Navigation on the desert is often difficult due to the lack of readily identifiable terrain features. Additional training in land or air navigation and terrain orientation procedures may be necessary. The shortage of water is a major problem. Radio communication is usually excellent. [FM 90-3](#) contains additional information on desert operations.

MOUNTAIN OPERATIONS

Irregular mountain terrain generally provides good concealment and cover. Observation varies from good to poor, depending on terrain and vegetation. Observation posts (OPs) set up near ridges and peaks may provide broad areas of observation. At the same time, there may be many blind spots because of the terrain irregularity. Aircraft movement of teams is often limited by altitude capability, erratic wind conditions, and lack of acceptable landing sites. Communications are often difficult. Therefore, relay stations are often needed between the teams and the base stations. [FM 90-6](#) contains additional information on mountain operations.

COLD WEATHER OPERATIONS

In extreme cold, teams are hampered by the need to maintain body warmth. In deep snow, teams operate on skis or snowshoes. Dogsleds or ski-mobiles can also be used. During the pre-infiltration phase, long-range weather forecasts are very important. Deep snow provides good concealment for observation posts. It also makes the orientation and concealment of moving teams difficult. Radio communication is seriously affected by magnetic storms, auroral effects, and ionospheric disturbances. Proper selection of frequencies is very important. Ice and snow crust qualities may be a determining factor when assigning a mission to the surveillance team. Trafficability and load-bearing qualities are often critical. They are so important that a team mission may be needed to determine them. Survival is difficult in extreme winter conditions. The extreme cold affects both men and equipment. The team establishes a warming area for extended operations. Northern summer conditions bring about long

periods of daylight. It also provides a number of water obstacles and marshy areas. Using boats designed to navigate the northern waterways increases the mobility of the teams. These are used when aircraft or ground operations are restricted. Northern winter conditions have the opposite effect. There are extensive periods of darkness. The water and marshy areas freeze over. This ice often has a high load bearing capacity. It is also extremely treacherous and can give way without warning. FM 90-11 (Northern Operations), when published, will contain information on cold weather operations.

URBAN OPERATIONS

As the world population continues to grow, the likelihood of conducting operations in urban areas increases. Europe, a primary theater of concern, is already densely populated. Urban areas are a mixture of natural and man-made features. The mixture constantly changes. You cannot assume that the city center is the more urban. Berlin and Paris are both noted for large park areas in the center of the city. City suburbs are also noted for alternating farm land and towns. Man-made features provide excellent cover and concealment. At the same time, they restrict visibility. LRS operations in urban areas may be hampered by the presence of civilians and refugees. Areas containing a substantial population are usually avoided. In major cities, communications may be affected by the mass of the buildings. [FM 90-10](#) and [FM 90-10-1](#) provide additional information on operations in urban areas.

COUNTERGUERRILLA OPERATIONS

LRSUs assigned to each corps or division have the potential of being employed in a low-intensity environment. This includes counter guerrilla operations. Factors that may differ in a counter guerrilla environment are:

- More team movement may be required to get information on the enemy.
- Teams may be less oriented toward the opposing force order of battle and more towards guerrilla activity.
- Operations are more likely to be over restrictive terrain, such as jungles, mountains, and urban areas.
- Foot movement may become the primary method of infiltration.

This learning event described some of the special considerations for planning LRS operations in selected environments. In such areas, planning and operations are modified to meet the environment. Team survivability against the elements is often a key factor. LRSUs anticipating deployment into these environments require special orientation, training, and equipment. All of these are only modifications to the basic procedures used in LRS operations. The next learning event discusses these basic characteristics and their execution.

Learning Event 2:

IDENTIFY CHARACTERISTICS OF LRSU MISSIONS, HOW THEY ARE EXECUTED, AND THE PHASES OF LRSU OPERATIONS

LRS team operations provide information needed by corps and division commanders to fight the AirLand Battle. This information assists commanders in developing and selecting courses of action. It assists them in making logical decisions on how they will fight the battle. The success of LRSU operations depends on getting and reporting combat information in a timely manner. At the same time,

the team must avoid detection. This learning event describes the characteristics, execution, and phases of LRSU operations.

MISSION

Surveillance is the primary mission of LRS operations. LRSUs are trained, organized, and equipped to enter enemy territory to gain information. Teams maintain surveillance for a specified period, or until the required information is collected. Each team records pertinent data in a surveillance log. The mission of LRSUs is not to engage the enemy.

CHARACTERISTICS

The operational characteristic of the LRSUs is that they are highly clandestine. They are dependent on stealth, cover, and concealment. Their intent is to avoid contact with the enemy forces and/or local population. They operate deep in enemy areas to obtain timely information and intelligence. LRSUs have restricted mobility in their areas of operations. The size of their surveillance area is limited. It must be a small area, have a specified route, and a specific location or installation. The team equipment and supplies are limited to what can be manpacked or cached.

EXECUTION

Small, highly-trained teams conduct LRS operations. They infiltrate and exfiltrate enemy rear areas. The teams use air (helicopter or fixed-wing aircraft), parachute, ground (vehicle or foot), water (surface vessel or submarine), or a combination of these methods, to deploy. During retrograde operations, or withdrawal of covering forces in defensive operations, the teams may be employed in a stay-behind mode.

Once inserted, the teams in a stay-behind role set up a clandestine patrol base or a hide position. This position provides security, cover, and concealment. An OP is then set up. Usually, this is done under the cover of darkness or limited visibility. The OPs are located where they can provide maximum coverage of the specific point, route, or area to be observed. Contact is made between the OPs and the clandestine patrol base primarily during the hours of darkness or other limited visibility. However, OPs will at times, get information that must be reported at once. In such cases, a team member goes to the clandestine patrol base to report the information.

Combat information reported by the OPs is usually consolidated at the clandestine patrol base. Data is sent to the LRSU operations section by secure, rapid communications devices. Data-burst transmission improves communications security and reduces transmission time. Messages are sent at predetermined times or as immediate spot reports. To reduce the possibility of detection, various methods are used. The teams use alternate transmission sites, directional antennas, and terrain masking techniques. Some areas are monitored by sensor devices emplaced by the teams. These devices normally transmit their signal to a receiving station in the corps or division rear.

PHASES

Most LRS operations can be divided into phases in which specific activities take place. However, it is not unusual for the LRSU to be involved in more than one phase at the same time, while controlling or

supporting already deployed teams. Phases of LRS operations are planning, insertion, execution, extraction, and recovery.

Planning Phase

This phase includes planning done before the team leaves the operations base for the mission. It also includes team preparation in the isolation area.

Contingency Plans. Each LRS operation requires specific contingency plans for the following:

- Escape and evasion.
- Inflight abort.
- Downed aircraft.
- Emergency resupply.
- Emergency extraction.
- Loss of communications.

Control Measures

Selected control measures are used to assist in controlling the team during a mission. These include the following:

- Time of departure and return.
- Points of departure and re-entry.
- Checkpoints.
- Routes.
- Forward lines of own troops (FLOT).
- Phase lines.
- Restrictive fire areas.

Isolation Activities. Detailed planning is vital to ensure mission success and team survival. Upon receiving the warning order, the team begins an intensive preparatory phase, in isolation, at the operations base. The team receives its initial briefing there.

The isolation area is a secure place in which committed teams do their planning and preparation. To prevent mission compromise, there is a separate area for each team preparing for deployment.

The team leader, and at least the assistant team leader, receive the mission briefing from the commander. It could come through the operations section. The team leader receives the mission packet at the beginning of the briefing. This ensures that he understands all facets of the operation. New and relevant data can be added to the packet. Mission packets normally include:

- The operations order, maps, and overlays.
- An intelligence update.
- Intelligence indicators.
- Terrain, weather, and visibility data.
- Photos and data about the LZ or DZ.
- Photographs of the operations area.
- The isolation time schedule.

- Blank manifest cards (DA Form 1306, AF Form 96).
- Overlay paper.
- Observer report pads.
- One-time pads or other crypto material.

At the end of the briefing, the surveillance team leader begins his planning. If possible, he conducts a visual reconnaissance of the area of operation. At the same time, the assistant team leader supervises the initial equipment and personnel preparation. The TOC personnel are available for coordination during the isolation phase.

The team leader uses specific steps in planning, preparing, and executing LRS missions. These procedures should be fully understood, yet flexible enough to adapt to any situation. The specific planning steps are:

Receive and Study the Mission. Identify the essential tasks required to execute the mission. Study the strengths, locations, dispositions, and capabilities of both friendly and enemy forces that may affect the team's mission.

Plan the Use of Time. Make a written schedule for required actions. Use the reverse planning technique.

Study the Terrain and the Situation. Use a map and aerial photos to study the terrain and the situation. Analyze the cover, concealment, observation, obstacles, key terrain features, avenues of approach, and withdrawal routes.

Assign Tasks to the Team Members. Each team member is given specific tasks. This avoids duplication of effort and ensures that all tasks are accomplished.

Select and Request Equipment (routine and special). The team leader determines what equipment is required for the mission. In many cases, it will require special equipment. This is especially true in operating in special environments.

Continue Coordination. Constant coordination is required with the various support elements. The team leader must make sure that needed coordination is effected.

Issue a Warning Order. The team leader issues a warning order to the team. This provides the team members the information they need to accomplish their preparation.

Make a Tentative Plan Based on Analysis of METT-T. A tentative plan should be made based on METT-T analysis. The plan may be changed as required, until departure.

Reconnoiter. If visual reconnaissance is not possible, the aerial reconnaissance photos should be studied. This is done to confirm, clarify, and supplement information gained from the maps and other sources. At a minimum, a map reconnaissance is conducted.

Complete Detailed Planning. The tentative plan is changed based on the information from the reconnaissance. As preparation proceeds, the team leader refines his planning.

Brief the Operation. The standard operation order sequence should be used. It is shortened and simplified to fit the team situation. Visual aids (terrain models, chalkboards, and sandtables) should be used, if available. If not, improvise to ensure that the team understands the orders.

Supervise and Inspect. The team leader supervises his team through the entire preparation phase. This is done to ensure timely completion of the required tasks. He then conducts inspection to make sure that:

- Only the required equipment is taken for the mission.
- All equipment is functional, complete, properly secured, and evenly distributed.
- All members are camouflaged properly, understand the mission, and are mentally prepared.
- No written material is taken on the mission.

The team leader also checks all of the communications equipment with a base station. This is done to ensure that it is functional.

Rehearse. The team leader conducts rehearsals as soon as possible after briefing the operations order and making inspections. The full uniform and equipment required by the mission will be worn or carried during rehearsal. The more complex the procedures are, the greater the need for detailed rehearsal. Rehearsals are conducted on terrain and under conditions close to those in the operational area. All possible contingencies are included. Simulated casualties among key people should be enacted. Their duties will then be assumed by other team members. Throughout the rehearsal, team members are asked specific questions about the mission. Sand table briefings, map studies, and photograph examinations are used as much as possible. Standard rehearsals should include:

- Off-loading procedures at points of insertion.
- Assembly following insertion.
- Movement formations.
- Lost-man drill.
- Security halt procedures.
- Actions at possible danger areas.
- Procedures for entering the teams sites (patrol base, OPs, objective rally points [ORPs], caches, etc.).
- Reaction drill for aircraft flyover (friendly or enemy).
- Actions on enemy contact (chance, near/fire, ambush, sniper, air attack, indirect fire, and flares).
- Loading procedures at the extraction site.
- Special actions (as required).
- Tracking-evasion techniques
- Use of new or unfamiliar equipment.

Hold a Briefback. When mission planning is complete, the team gives a briefback of the entire mission to the commander and/or the operations section. A suggested briefback format is contained in Sample Format #2 at the end of this lesson.

The commander and/or the operations section are able to make sure that the team fully understands the mission. It also makes sure the team is prepared for the mission. The commander and/or operations section suggest changes in the plan, if necessary. Team member questions are also answered.

Make Final Inspection. The team leader conducts a final inspection. This is the last step carried out before the team leaves the isolation area. Personnel, personal equipment, and mission equipment are inspected at this time. Special emphasis is given to those items that were noted for correction during the initial inspection and rehearsals. The team leader questions the team members again to reinforce the critical areas of the mission.

Insertion Phase

The insertion phase extends from departure through team arrival at the infiltration site.

Movement to the Departure Area. The departure area is where the team will be picked up for delivery by the transporting unit. If the infiltration is on foot, it is a departure to the passage point near the FLOT. Teams can be infiltrated or exfiltrated by land, sea, or air, or by a combination of them. The most common method is by air insertion, usually by helicopter. LRSUs avoid, as much as possible, setting patterns that the enemy could exploit.

Stay-Behind. The stay-behind method is used during retrograde operations. It is also used for withdrawal of covering forces in defensive operations. Stay-behind has the highest chance of success of all insertion methods. It is easier to remain undiscovered than if the team moves by air or land to reach the surveillance area. When possible, the hide site and the surveillance site should be same. This minimizes movement and possible detection by the enemy. In addition, supplies and special equipment can be prepositioned most easily. This allows for extended operations.

Infiltration. The first critical phase of an LRS operation is infiltration. This is because the team movement is through heavily defended terrain where sophisticated detection devices are used. The method of infiltration is selected based on METT-T. The depth of penetration and the mission priority are also critical factors. The best method is the one that reduces the possibility of detection. Security and secrecy of movement must not be sacrificed for convenience. The team must maintain the advantage of operating by stealth, regardless of the infiltration method used. Therefore, certain basics apply to every infiltration operation.

Intelligence. Operational plans are based on timely and accurate intelligence. The controlling headquarters provides the current and specific details on the surveillance area and infiltration routes from all sources. These sources include friendly units, other services, and special agents. Special emphasis is placed on enemy information gathering capabilities. Special attention must be paid to the enemy's capability to detect infiltrating forces. The location and capabilities of the air defense radar and weapons systems are critical.

Deception. Plans are made to deny the enemy knowledge of the team's infiltration. They are also used to deceive him as to the location or intent of the operation. OPSEC procedures are critical in this effort. The following operations contribute to LRSU deception plans:

- Feints, false insertions, and other cover operations (such as airstrikes, ground attacks, and air assault operations).
- Use of multiple routes and means of infiltration.
- Electronic countermeasures and false transmissions.
- Selection of unexpected means of infiltration, times, places and routes.
- Speed and mobility will help deceive the enemy.
- Diversionary fires to direct the enemy's attention away from the team.
- Multiple airdrops, water landings, or both, to preclude detection of the team.
- Dispersion of infiltration craft (air or water) if more than one, both in time and location.
- Landing a force in an area closer to other potential targets, rather than to the actual targets, to deceive the enemy.
- Leaks of false information to deceive the enemy.
- False landings or insertions.
- Diversionary actions, such as airstrikes in other areas, to distract the enemy from the real target area.
- Increased reconnaissance flights over false areas, to confuse the enemy.

Speed and Mobility. Speed is essential to limit the amount of time required to insert the team. Individual loads must be tailored to enhance speed and mobility. These items are balanced with the mission related items necessary to achieve mission success. If possible, the team should carry only what they need immediately. They should cache the rest to be retrieved as needed.

Stealth. Stealth must be emphasized to avoid detection or interception by the enemy. Places of emphasis are movement techniques, time of insertion, routes, and the distance from the insertion area to the patrol base.

Suppression. Every effort is made to suppress enemy detection devices, weapons systems, and command and control facilities. This is done by electronic jamming or by suppressive fires. These efforts lessen the enemy's capability to discover the team during infiltration. Deception techniques contribute to suppression activities.

Security. Security measures are constantly stressed. OPSEC procedures are always in effect. The use of these techniques and procedures is emphasized during the preparation phase. This includes security of rehearsal and training sites. It also includes open use and procurement of special equipment, including maps of the objective area. Some measures that may be used to assist in maintaining security are:

- Restrict access to the isolation area during planning.
- Brief details of the operation to the team only in the isolation area.
- Limit the knowledge of planned operations to those with a true "need to know."

STANO Considerations. Maximize the use of STANO equipment to detect and avoid enemy forces and their detection devices. Passive night vision devices aid in achieving rapid assembly and reorganization. Teams use these devices to help control and speed up movement, and to cross difficult terrain.

Rehearsals. Rehearsals must parallel, as closely as possible, the actual conditions of infiltration or exfiltration. Conduct rehearsals on terrain that is similar to that in the surveillance area.

Sand Tables. In the planning phase, sand tables are very effective for orienting people to unfamiliar drop zones and surrounding terrain. The use of sand tables and terrain models enhances orderly and rapid assembly. They are used during the issuance of prejump orders and briefings. Their use gives team members greater familiarity with the area.

Air Insertion. Air insertion is the fastest way to infiltrate. Surveillance teams and equipment are delivered by parachute, fixed-wing aircraft, or helicopter. Parachute techniques include both static line and free-fall. Fixed-wing aircraft deliver teams either by parachute or airlanding. Teams are delivered by helicopter by airlanding, rappelling, or parachuting.

Special Factors. There are several special factors to be considered when planning an air insertion.

Suppression of enemy air defense may be necessary along the infiltration corridor. Suppression of enemy capabilities, that may interfere with the insertion of the team, are essential. A variety of sophisticated countermeasures can be applied against enemy equipment. Strikes are made against known enemy positions, as required. Assistance may be provided by artillery, aircraft, or naval gunfire.

There are two primary danger areas, the perimeter (frontier) area and critical target areas behind enemy lines. The enemy usually uses many of his most advanced weapons systems and air defenses along the perimeter. Troop concentrations, military installations, and control centers are among critical target areas.

The majority of the enemy's detection devices and air defense weapons are usually at or near the point of entry. Fire support, smoke screens (even at night), and suppressive measures may be critical. Special equipment may be required to counter the enemy's STANO effort, regardless of movement method.

Fire Support is also a special factor. Artillery or naval fires are planned when the insertion area is within range. Targets are known or suspected enemy antiaircraft locations, and on prominent landforms along the route. Once beyond this area, and perhaps for most of the route, teams will be beyond the range of conventional artillery. Therefore, they must depend on air (and perhaps naval) assets for fire support.

Transportation is a critical special factor. Coordination of all aspects of the insertion with the transportation unit is essential. The team is dependent on these units to get them to, or near, the infiltration site. Maximum use of reduced visibility, tactical cover, and deception reduces the chance of detection. Drop zones and landing zones should be behind tree lines, in small forest clearings, or on other inconspicuous terrain.

Flights over enemy areas are routed over unoccupied territory as much as possible. Flights are planned to complement the cover and deception phases. Enemy air defenses must be avoided.

Factors concerning in-flight emergencies are considered, particularly during deep penetrations. The team must know the route and the checkpoints along it. Simple alternate ground assembly plans are established before boarding. In an emergency, the platoon leader decides whether to continue or to abort the mission. In the absence of the platoon leader, the team leader makes the decision. The

decision is based on the factors of METT-T. Contingency plans and the distance to the target compared to the distance back to friendly lines must also be considered. Alternate plans are made for air and water rescue, if appropriate.

Special Airborne Assault Techniques. In airborne insertions during limited visibility, major emphasis is placed on the use of special delivery or navigational techniques.

The adverse weather aerial delivery system (AWADS) allows the airdropping of personnel and equipment during bad weather. This includes zero-visibility conditions. Using AWADS, insertions can be made without a pre-positioned USAF combat control team or an Army assault team. The supporting air unit requires both extensive DZ intelligence and plenty of lead time. Thorough planning and coordination is essential between all forces involved in the operation.

High-altitude, low-opening (HALO) or high-altitude, high-opening (HAHO) jumps may be made. These allow the jumpers to maneuver to a specific ground location. Midair assembly procedures may be used during these jumps.

Assembly. Surveillance teams must be able to assemble and reorganize quickly and precisely because they are subject to detection. Assembly areas and plans are developed after careful consideration of METT-T. The location of the enemy, visibility, terrain, DZ information, dispersion pattern, and cross-loading are special considerations. The number of assembly areas depends on the location and size of those available. Another critical factor is the enemy's detection capability.

In the "clock method," jumpers are briefed on the location of the assembly area(s) in relation to the direction of flight of the insertion aircraft. The direction of flight is treated as 12 o'clock.

Terrain association may be used as a back-up method to point out assembly areas. This method is disadvantageous if the unit misses the drop zone. It is also difficult to adapt to an in-flight mission change involving a new DZ.

During reduced visibility, a night vision plan is necessary during landing, assembly, and movement.

During parachute insertion, team members must be ready for enemy engagement at all times. This is especially true on the drop zone. Immediate battle drills are required to counter enemy contact on the drop zone.

Cold weather airborne insertion is difficult, but not impossible. Times allowed for cold weather insertion must be increased by at least 30 minutes.

Planning. The reverse planning process is of primary importance.

The first planning area to be considered is the ground tactical plan. This plan is developed from the mission assessment. All other planning starts from this point.

Selection of PZs or LZs requires adequate planning and coordination for effective use of air assets. Face-to-face coordination is done between the supported team and the aviation commander. The key planning factor is the tactical situation. Other factors include the size of landing points, surface conditions, ground slopes, approach, and departure directions. Also included are prevailing winds, obstacles, communications, aircraft command and control, PZ and LZ identification, and rehearsals.

The air movement plan coordinates moving the team into the zone of action. The plan's sequence supports the landing plan. Key considerations are flight routes, air movement, tables, flight formation, in-flight abort plan, altitude, and air speed.

The landing plan introduces the team into the surveillance area at the proper time and place. Rehearsals cannot be overemphasized. The team assembles rapidly, reorganizes, and leaves the insertion site.

Fire support, if available, may be artillery, naval gunfire, attack helicopters, or USAF tactical aircraft. The fire support plan must support all other plans. Supporting fires must be thoroughly coordinated with the air mission commander.

Other planning considerations are evasion, escape, and action at the last LZ. Others are downed aircraft procedures, control measures, weather delays, deception plans, and OPSEC.

Amphibious Infiltration. Water infiltration may be by surface swimming, small boat, submarine, surface craft, helocasting, or a combination. Detailed information is needed to plan and execute a small boat landing. This is the most difficult phase of a waterborne infiltration. Close coordination is required with naval support units.

Planning Considerations. Planning must be thorough. Plans are made for all possible enemy action and weather conditions that may be met while on transporting craft. The transporting unit is given information only on a need-to-know basis. In addition, information that could compromise the operation may be withheld until the mission is underway. Initial planning includes the time schedule, embarkation point, drop site, landing site, and loading.

The time schedule of all events, from the beginning to the end of the operation, is used as a planning guide. Accurate timing for each event is critical to the success of the operation.

The embarkation point is the place where the team gets on the transporting craft.

The drop site is where the team leaves the primary craft and loads into smaller boats.

The landing site is the place where the team beaches its boat, or lands directly from out of the amphibious craft.

During loading, the loads and lashings, with emphasis on waterproofing, are set up in the unit SOP. Inspections by supervisors are a must.

Beach Landing Site Selection. Selection of the beach landing site must allow for an undetected approach. When possible, select a landing site which can be approached by different directions. The site should allow infiltration without enemy detection. If sand beaches are used, the tracks and other signs that may compromise the mission must be erased. Rural, isolated areas are preferred. The coastal area immediately behind the landing-site should provide a concealed avenue of exit from the site. Other factors to be considered include:

- Enemy dispositions.
- Distance to the surveillance area.
- Characteristics of landing and exit sites.
- Availability of cover and concealment.

Tactical Deception. Plans must be made to deny the enemy knowledge of the infiltration. This includes deception operations. Enemy attention can be directed away from the site by using electronic countermeasures or diversionary fire support.

Routes. Whenever possible, the route to the drop site is planned to deceive the enemy. For example, a route used in some other type of naval operation is followed. Such naval operations include minelaying, sweeping, or patrolling. A major route change, immediately after the teams debarkation, could compromise the mission. However, an alternate route must be planned.

Navigation. Ship-to-shore navigation to the landing site may be done by dead reckoning. The course may also be maintained by compass navigation. Other methods include reference to a shoreline silhouette or radar. In some cases, a combination of methods may be used.

Actions at the Drop Site. A primary and alternate drop site must be agreed upon. The drop site should be at least 1,500 meters offshore. This will prevent compromise during loading and launching. (Some operations may permit landing directly on the shore from the transporting craft.) If the enemy has a surface radar capability, the drop site may need to be several miles offshore, and/or electronic countermeasures may be employed.

Actions at the Beach Landing Site. To plan actions at the landing site, you must consider the following:

- Actions during the movement to the beach.
- Noise and light discipline.
- Navigational techniques and responsibilities.
- Actions on the beach.
- Plan for unloading boat(s) (SOP).
- Plan for disposal or camouflage of boat(s).

Actions on the Beach. Once on the beach, the team members are to move to a covered and concealed position. They conduct a brief listening halt and check for signs of enemy activity.

Upon landing, designated personnel move into covered and concealed security positions to defend the landing site.

Boats may be deflated and buried or camouflaged near the landing site or away from it. This will depend on the enemy situation, the terrain, and the time available. If the boat(s) is to be disposed of or hidden, a member is assigned to dig holes or cut brush to hide it. After disposal, certain assigned members sweep the beach to erase tracks and drag marks.

Insertion by Air from Ship. Helicopters launched from a ship may extend the range of the infiltrating teams. Helicopters may be vectored from ships to a predetermined landing zone. Once in the air, other aspects of the landing and assembling are the same as those used for air movement operations.

Helocasting. This form of insertion combines helicopters and small boats into the same operation. Its planning and conduct is much the same as air movement operations, except that the LZ is in the water. The helicopters fly at low altitude (20 feet) and low speed (20 knots) at the LZ. The team launches the boats and themselves into the water. The members then assemble, board the boats, and continue the mission.

Contingency Planning. The following contingencies must be covered in the planning stage:

- Enemy contact en route.
- Hot helocast site.
- Flares.
- Aerial or small arms attack.
- Indirect fire.
- Downed aircraft procedures (if applicable).
- Evasion and escape.
- High surf.
- Adverse weather.
- Separation.

Rehearsals. The team must rehearse all aspects of the amphibious infiltration. This includes boat launching, paddling, boat commands, capsize drills, beaching, and assembly.

Land Infiltration. Land infiltration from a departure point to the surveillance area may sometimes be the best (or only) way to accomplish the mission. It is the usual way when the enemy has total air superiority, or has set up effective air defenses. The LRS team can accomplish land infiltration over any type of terrain and in any climate. However, thick forests, swamps, and broken or steep terrain offer the best chance of success.

Planning Considerations. Plans for overland movement enable the team to move to the surveillance area with the least risk of detection. Planning considerations include the following.

Selecting concealed primary and alternate routes. These are based on detailed map reconnaissance and aerial photographs. Ground reconnaissance and data on the enemy situation from other sources are also used.

Avoid obstacles, populated areas and silhouetting. Also, avoid enemy positions, main avenues of approach, and movement along heavily populated routes and trails.

Select the time of infiltration to take advantage of reduced visibility and reduced alertness. Time is very important during critical phases. Critical phases include crossing borders and passing through enemy troop concentration or populated areas.

Knowledge of routes, rendezvous points (and alternates), time schedules, danger areas, and the enemy situation are critical to speed and stealth.

Centralized coordination should be provided. This ensures that all members are acting as stated in the cover and deception plans. Infiltration by land is characterized by centralized planning and decentralized execution.

Actions on Enemy Contact. Once inside the enemy territory, the team must always be on the alert. Detection is avoided while en route to the surveillance area. If a team becomes aware of the enemy's presence, it must try to move away without alerting them.

The team fights only when there is no other alternative. Contact with the enemy is broken as quickly as possible.

Following enemy contact, the team leader must decide whether to abort or to continue the mission.

The team may have to establish a temporary area or position following enemy contact. The position is for resupply, evacuation of wounded, and/or extraction.

Stay-Behind Technique. The stay-behind technique simplifies operations behind enemy lines. The team purposely allows itself to be passed by the enemy to perform a specific mission. Stay-behind operations may require the concealment or cache of extensive supplies before the enemy passes. It may also require the construction of a hide position. Other key considerations are:

- Camouflage.
- Noise and light discipline.
- Avoidance of enemy contact.
- Timing.
- Rough, inaccessible terrain.
- MEDEVACs.
- Communications.
- Linkup.
- Method of exfiltration.
- Evasion and escape.

Actions at the Infiltration Site. A detailed assembly plan must be developed. This plan is based on the infiltration method. It is also based on terrain at the infiltration site.

An assembly area is selected in the immediate vicinity of the infiltration site. It has to be one that can be identified at night. The assembly area is used in case individuals get separated from the team during infiltration. During parachute insertion, the assembly area is used as an assembly point.

An initial rally point is also selected. It must be identifiable at night. It is usually no closer than several hundred meters to the infiltration site. This area is set up in case the team is attacked upon infiltration, or shortly after leaving the infiltration site.

When the infiltration is complete, the team leader accounts for all people, equipment, and supplies. Injuries are treated. The team leader must decide, based on guidance, whether to continue the mission if a disabling injury occurs. He may request extraction if it is serious enough. Equipment and supplies are redistributed among the uninjured. The most critical task is verifying the team's location. This is usually done at the infiltration site. It may be done as soon as possible after leaving the site if there are no identifiable terrain features at the site.

The site is sterilized and nonessential equipment is cached/discarded. Burial away from the infiltration site is the preferred method. The cache site must be well camouflaged.

When the team leaves the infiltration site, they stop and listen for sounds of pursuit. They use the halt to become familiar with the local sounds. The team sets up a primary azimuth. Then it immediately begins collecting intelligence information and updating the maps.

Execution Phase

This phase consists of movement from the infiltration site to the surveillance area, mission execution, and movement to the extraction site.

Movement to the Surveillance Area. After leaving the infiltration site the initial entry report is transmitted. This is as required by the unit SOP. This radio report ensures that the radio is working. At the same time, the team's status is reported.

Route Selection. No matter what the means of infiltration, route selection through the enemy lines to the surveillance area is critical. Primary and secondary routes are selected based on several factors. Some are the enemy's location, detection devices, and defensive capabilities. Terrain, weather, and man made obstacles are other factors. En route checkpoints are selected to keep track of the team.

The teams operate during reduced visibility. Night observation devices are used. The team's have extensive training and land navigation skills, allowing them to rapidly traverse rugged terrain while avoiding detection.

Movement Formations. Movement formations may vary during infiltration into the surveillance area. Formation selection is based on visibility, terrain, and enemy dispositions. Movement should be covered in detail in the LRSU SOP. It is keyed to the following steps:

- Team members need to maintain visual contact at a normal interval. (The interval can expand and contract, based on terrain and visibility.)
- Noise and light discipline are always maintained.
- Each member observes the sector of responsibility assigned to him by the team leader.
- Team members react as their team leader does. (For example, when he gets down, they get down.)
- The team leader positions himself where he can best control the team.
- The team moves on routes that can best conceal its movement from enemy observation. It uses routes that cover its movement from direct enemy fire.
- The formation closes up when moving through obstructions. (For example, darkness, smoke, heavy brush, narrow passes, and minefields.)
- If the formation closes to single file, team members react as does the member to their immediate front.
- The formation opens when obstructions to movement and control lessen.

Movement Security. Each team member must be security conscious. The team maintains constant 360-degree security. During movement, each team member is responsible for an assigned security sector. The team's route makes maximum use of cover and concealment. Security and/or listening halts are made as needed. Camouflage of individuals and equipment is enforced at all times.

Arm-and-Hand Signals. To reduce oral communications and assist in control, the team leader uses standard arm-and-hand signals. These signals should conform to those listed in [FM 21-75](#) and the team SOP.

Clandestine Patrol Base Occupation. The proposed clandestine patrol base, objective rally point (ORP), and route to it, are selected during the pre-infiltration phase. This is done by map and aerial photograph reconnaissance. The team moves to the vicinity of the proposed base and sets up an ORP. The team leader and one other member reconnoiter the base site. They make sure that the site is suitable. The area under surveillance must be observable from the site at ground level. Reconnaissance of the area should be made during limited visibility. This element returns to the ORP and briefs the remainder of the team. This briefing is on the site occupation plan and their individual duties. The team then moves to the site and occupies it. They watch and listen for the enemy before starting construction.

Site Selection. The selection of the patrol base and ORP is dependent upon METT-T. The following criteria, as a minimum, are used in site selection. The site must be where the team can place the assigned surveillance target(s) under constant and effective surveillance. It must be within the range of the STANO devices that are to be used. Unrestricted observation of the surveillance area must be possible. The site must be in an area that provides concealment and entrance and exit routes. It must not be near man-made objects and dominant or unusual terrain features. It must not be in an area that is too wet, has poor drainage, or is prone to flooding. It should not be in an area that the enemy would occupy. It must not be on a skyline or against a contrasting background. Closeness to roads or trails should be avoided. The site should not be on natural lines of movement (gullies, draws, or any terrain easy for foot movement). An area in which the team could easily be trapped must be avoided. If possible, a natural obstacle to vehicles should exist between the site and the surveillance area. These are a roadside ditch, fence, wall, stream or river, or others. It should be downwind of inhabited areas, if possible. It must not be in the normal line of vision of enemy personnel in the surveillance area. It should be near a source of water.

Actions in the Surveillance Area. The primary method of employing surveillance teams is in a patrol base or a single OP. However, the terrain, mission, and location of the site may require that the team leader establish two 2-man observation posts. The team leader sets up these posts to effectively observe the area.

Noise, light, litter, and odor discipline must be maintained at all times. Curb movement (day and night) and talk only in whispers. Arm-and-hand signals are the normal mode of communication. However, if dictated by distance and vegetation, a message line may be used.

A minimum of two men are required to conduct surveillance. One observes while the other records the information in the surveillance log. The observer and the recorder switch duties about every 30 minutes. Observer efficiency decreases rapidly after 30 minutes. When using night vision devices, the observer's initial period of viewing is limited to 10 minutes. This is followed by a 15 minute rest period. After several periods of viewing, extend the viewing period to 15 to 20 minutes.

During limited visibility, two or three (normally three members may be required to set up a hasty OP. The OP will be near the surveillance area. This allows information to be collected through close-in observation and sound detection. The remainder of the team stays in the patrol base. The hasty OP site, and the route to and from it, are selected during good visibility. Movement in and out of the hasty OP site is during limited visibility. One member observes, one records, and the third maintains security to the rear and the flanks. Passive night vision devices are used to help prevent detection.

Hasty Operations Base. A hasty operations base is used only when occupation is planned for a brief period of time (generally less than an hour). It is also used in case the team unexpectedly encounters an enemy element or facility that needs surveillance.

Maximum use is made of natural cover and concealment. Man-made materials are used, as needed, to improve concealment. Movement is minimized.

Generally, two members are positioned in a place forward where they can observe and record information. Usually, this is the team leader and an observer. Other members remain to the rear and out of the direct line of enemy observation. They maintain rear and flank security.

Temporary Operations Base. A temporary operations base is used when the team will be there for more than an hour. The base is improved throughout the occupation. Maximum use is made of natural camouflage. The team and the positions must remain well camouflaged.

Three team members are positioned forward. Usually, these will be the team leader and two observers. They place the target area under surveillance and record information.

Three members will allow a three-way rotation of the observer and recorder duties. The temporary operations base is located to keep it out of the direct line of the enemy's observation. This distance normally depends on the terrain and vegetation. The surveillance element and the rest of the team are separated. The separation is great enough so that if the enemy discovers one element, the other will have enough stand-off to prevent them from being discovered. This will allow them to take the enemy under fire, and enable one or both elements to break contact. Team members in the temporary operations base guard the rear and flank of the team. A message line may be used for communications between the two elements.

Reports. Each team follows the communications procedures as outlined in the unit SOP. The team members must make sure that every effort is taken to see that communications are maintained throughout the mission. This is done by the use of directional antennas, masking, and burst transmissions.

Information collected by the team is reported as directed by the operational schedule. They do not try to analyze the information. They report what they see, based on SIR. The analysis is done by G2 personnel. Information reporting must be formatted as required by unit SOPs and the type of equipment used. However, reports should always be keyed to the key word SALUTE:

- **Size**
- **Activity**
- **Location**
- **Unit**
- **Time**
- **Equipment**

Other reports that the team may use are: emergency resupply, communication checks, and emergency extractions. These are formatted as required by unit SOPs.

Movement to the Extraction Site. In some cases, the patrol base may also be the extraction site. However, movement to a planned extraction site will be necessary in many operations. The principles of route selection, movement formations, and movement security must be observed.

Priorities. The length of time that a team remains in enemy territory depends on its mission, composition, and equipment. The exfiltration is critical from a standpoint of morale and mission accomplishment. Plans for extraction by air, ground, or water are made before the operation. Alternate plans are made for contingencies. During the mission, the team leader may be faced with an unforeseen situation. This demands the utmost in flexibility, discipline, and leadership. It should be clearly understood that the team's mission is primary. The survival of the team is secondary to it.

Code Words. Each team is given code words in the operation order, for use during infiltration. For example, one code word may mean that the team is at the pickup zone. Another may mean that both the primary and alternate pickup zones are compromised and to abort the extraction.

No Communication. When a team has missed a certain number of required transmissions, the operations section assumes that the team has a communications problem, is in trouble, or both. At that time, the no-communication exfiltration plan is used.

Alternates. Exfiltration of the team may be by means other than by air. It may be by land, water, or linkup with friendly forces in an offensive operation. Any of these means may also be planned as alternates. The alternates are used when the team cannot be extracted by aircraft, or to avoid capture.

Ground Exfiltration. The most desirable ways of extracting teams are by aircraft or linkup. Use of these methods may be prevented due to the security of the team, poor communications, or enemy air defense. Teams must be thoroughly trained in exfiltration techniques so that they can walk out either singly or in groups.

Extraction Phase

Extraction is done as quickly as possible after the mission is accomplished. An extraction site is always planned for, and coordinated with, supporting forces. However, the situation may call for the team leader to decide whether to use the planned extraction site, or exfiltrate. The team must be prepared to exfiltrate over a selected land route to friendly lines. This is done either as a team or in small groups. They can also exfiltrate to an area for extraction by air or water. There are several planning steps to consider.

Distances. Since LRS operations are conducted deep, the distance may prevent an all-land exfiltration. The initial phase may be by land and end in extraction by air or water.

Terrain. When selecting the extraction means, the terrain plays an important part. The extraction site must offer favorable tactical considerations and tide data. It must also offer PZ suitability and cover from enemy direct fire weapons. The team must maximize the use of the most unlikely terrain for extraction. Such terrain could be swamps, jungles, and the mountain areas.

Enemy. Enemy pressure can develop during the extraction. Detailed plans must be made for alternate exfiltrations forced by the enemy.

Evasion and Escape. Pre-infiltration planning must include an evasion and escape plan. The team leader should check all factors that deal with survival and evasion opportunities. He devises an evasion and escape plan that will provide the best chance of survival. It includes a means to return to friendly lines, given the hazards involved and the mission objectives. All members are thoroughly briefed on the evasion and escape plan.

Each mission has its own peculiar problems associated with evasion and escape. The devised plan must adapt to this unique set of problems. This plan is based on using the individual capabilities and training of the team members and their supporting air or boat crews.

The purpose of the plan is to try to save those individuals who no longer have the means to complete the assigned mission. When behind enemy lines, most successful escapes may involve, at some point, air or water movement away from the enemy-held territory.

Evasion and escape plans cover three phases:

- Phase one occurs immediately after entry into the surveillance area.
- Phase two occurs near the surveillance area. It allows the team to pursue its mission with a reasonable chance of success.
- Phase three occurs after the mission is accomplished. It is often the most difficult time to evade and escape.

The team may be required to hide for several days. The purpose is to allow the enemy to become complacent before the team moves.

In selecting extraction sites, the danger of compromising other activities must be considered. Alternate plans must be prepared for unforeseen developments.

Extraction by Air. Extraction by air or water is favored when resources are available and their use will not compromise the mission.

Considerations. Other considerations that favor this method are when:

- Long distances must be covered.
- The time of return is essential.
- The enemy does not have air or naval superiority.
- Heavily populated hostile areas obstruct exfiltration.
- The team cannot be resupplied.
- Casualties must be extracted.

Techniques. There are several techniques that may be used to extract the LRS teams. They are:

- Helicopter Landing. This is the best method. It allows the team to board the helicopter with their equipment in the least time.
- Troop Ladder. The troop ladder is the second best method. It lets the team members board the helicopter. If necessary, the helicopter can lift off while soldiers are still on the ladder.
- STABO Extraction System. The STABO personnel system allows rapid pickup of one to three persons by helicopter. Soldiers are picked up and moved while suspended on lines beneath the

helicopter. They are taken to an area where the aircraft can land. The team members can then board the helicopter.

- Jungle Penetrator. The jungle penetrator is used to retrieve people from areas where the helicopters cannot land. It can pick up from one to three persons at a time.
- SPIES (small patrol insertion extraction system). The SPIES allows extraction of up to ten personnel by helicopter. SPIES uses one 120-foot rope with a tensile strength of 30,420 pounds. Team members use harnesses to hook into metal D-rings in the rope and are lifted out suspended on the line beneath the helicopter. They are taken to an area where the helicopter can land. The team members board the helicopter.

Land Exfiltration. This method is favored when friendly lines are not too far away. It is used when no other means of extraction is available. It is also used when the terrain provides cover and concealment for foot movement and limits the employment of enemy mobile units against the exfiltrating team.

Other considerations that favor this method are when:

- The areas along the exfiltration routes are uninhabited.
- The enemy force is widely dispersed, or is under such pressure that it is difficult for them to concentrate against the exfiltrating team.
- The enemy is capable of stopping air or water extraction.

Recovery Phase

This is the last phase of the LRS operation. It consists of the team returning to the operations base. Once there, they are debriefed, perform equipment maintenance and turn-in, and stand-down. At the end of this phase, the team begins preparing for future missions.

Debriefing. As soon as a team returns to the operations base, it is directed to a secure area to prepare for debriefing. In preparing for a debriefing, the team accounts for all team and individual equipment. They review and discuss the events listed in the team's notebook. This listing covers the period from infiltration to the return to the operations base. It also includes details of each enemy sighting.

The team prepares an overlay of the team's route, surveillance area, infiltration point, exfiltration point, and the sighting locations. The debriefing is normally conducted by operations and intelligence personnel. A communications representative debriefs the radio operator separately, after the team's debriefing. The team leader is directed to first discuss any enemy sightings since the last communications transmission. Then he gives a step-by-step discussion of every event listed in the team's notebook. He starts with the infiltration and ends with the return to the operations base. When the debriefing is over, the team is released for equipment maintenance and turn-in. Debriefing formats are usually standardized in unit SOPs.

Equipment Maintenance and Turn-in. All team, individual, and special equipment is accounted for. Team members inspect, clean, and make operator repairs on all individual and team equipment. Equipment is turned in as required. Damaged equipment and that with missing components is cleaned, tagged, and turned in. Lost equipment is reported.

Stand-down. After equipment maintenance and turn-in, the team is allowed to stand-down. How long they stand-down depends on their condition and on existing mission requirements. Teams are allowed

to relax as much as possible during stand-down; however, OPSEC is still maintained. Team members must not discuss their mission with anyone.

This learning event has described the actual planning and conduct of LRS operations. As was repeatedly noted, such operations require the support of elements outside the LRSU to ensure their success. The next learning event describes that support.

Learning Event 3:

IDENTIFY THE COMBAT SUPPORT AND COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT WHICH MAY BE AVAILABLE FOR LRSU OPERATIONS

Surveillance teams have a limited self-defense capability. Special missions and critical situations may require combat support from outside the company or detachment. In addition, the LRSU may also need the following combat service support from higher headquarters.

- Maintenance, supply, mess, medical, administration, finance, personnel, and chaplain.
- Packing, rigging, and loading of supplies and equipment for resupply operations.
- Transportation to relocate the unit.
- Infiltration and exfiltration support--air, ground, and water--also may be needed.

COMBAT SUPPORT

Combat support consists of operational assistance furnished to the LRSUs by other designated units.

Aviation Support

The LRSU requires extensive aviation support. The mission, and the decision to execute that mission, often depends on the amount and type of aviation support available. This is particularly true during infiltration and exfiltration.

Air Force. Specially trained USAF crews, flying conventional C-130 aircraft, are proficient in special operations and low level (SOLL) flight. These crews can also operate using adverse weather delivery system (AWADS) and station keeping equipment.

Navy and Marine Corps. Both the USN and the USMC have units equipped and trained to support the ground forces. Many LRS operations may require their help. This may be in the form of close air support against targets in the surveillance area. It also could be in suppression missions against enemy air defense installations. Long-range helicopters from the Marine Corps may be used to support an amphibious infiltration, or to insert teams.

Army. Some Army aircraft are capable of long-range, low-level penetration of the enemy's rear area. They can carry the LRS team and operate effectively in limited visibility.

FIRE SUPPORT

Surveillance units must depend on other sources for their fire support. Some of these sources are field artillery, aerial fire, and naval gunfire.

Field Artillery

Due to the nature of LRS operations, many missions will be out of the range of supporting field artillery fires. However, when such fires are available, they are planned for and integrated into the surveillance team mission. Coordination and exchange of call signs, frequencies, and target lists occur before the infiltration by the team.

Field artillery cannons and multiple rocket launchers can be used to suppress enemy ADA defenses. This will assist the team as they cross the FLOT during infiltration and exfiltration.

Field artillery can add to the deception plan. It can also add combat power to feints during infiltration and exfiltration.

Aerial Fires

Because of the distances involved, aerial fire support would be the prime means of supporting LRS operations. This support may be provided by either fixed-wing or rotary-wing aircraft.

Fixed-wing. Fixed-wing aerial fire support may come from the Air Force, Navy, or Marine Corps units. The type of unit providing support, the aircraft, and the mix of ordnance carried, all affect the fire support planning and coordination process.

The surveillance team can expect to receive fire support from a wide variety of fixed-wing aircraft. Some will be equipped with all-weather strike capability. This will allow them to support the team during any visibility level. Other aircraft are restricted to fair weather, daylight operations.

If the enemy ADA capability is minimal, or can be degraded to a low level, the specially equipped AC-130 aircraft may be used for fire support. A well-planned, well executed suppression of enemy defense (SEAD) program normally permits the use of the AC-130 aircraft. This is used when the program is coupled with electronic countermeasures directed against the enemy's ADA units.

Rotary-wing. The attack helicopter is an accurate and responsive source of serial fire support. Attack helicopters are armed with a mix of ATGMs, 2. 75-inch rockets, 20-mm cannon, and 40-mm grenade launchers. The commander plans the use of all sources of aerial fire. However, the nature of the operation may prevent the extensive use of armed helicopters because of their limitations.

Armed helicopters may be used to escort and assist the team as it crosses the FLOT. They may also be used to conduct feints and demonstrations to cover infiltration and exfiltration. The AH-64 Apache may facilitate greater use of the attack helicopters to support infiltration and exfiltration.

When attack helicopters are used to support an LRS operation, detailed plans must be made. Indirect fires (normally long-range field artillery) are planned along the entry and exit corridors to suppress enemy ground fires, especially ADA. The team may pinpoint targets for the pilot. This may be done by polar plot, grid coordinate, or shift from a known point. In the case of the AH-64 Apache, the laser designator may be used. Friendly units mark their locations by panels, lights, mirrors, or infrared sources.

Naval Gunfire

During infiltration and exfiltration by amphibious means, the LRS team may receive fire support from naval gunfire.

AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY SUPPORT

LRS missions are conducted against second echelon and follow-on enemy forces. Army ADA units are seldom used in direct support of these operations. However, during infiltration and exfiltration, ADA units may support the team as it crosses the FLOT.

ENGINEER SUPPORT

During retrograde operations, the surveillance teams may be used in a stay-behind mode. This mode also applies to withdrawal of covering forces in defensive operations. When the tactical situation permits, engineers may be used to prepare patrol bases and OPs. Topographical engineers may help select routes.

ELECTRONIC WARFARE SUPPORT

LRS missions may require support from the electronic warfare (EW) units, especially during the infiltration phase. This also depends on the nature of the mission and the enemy's capabilities. The EW operations disrupt, deceive, or destroy the enemy's command and control of his forces and weapons systems. They also retain friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum. EW supports deception operations. These mislead the enemy by manipulation, distortion, or falsification of indicators to get him to react in a manner against his interests.

Active jamming and chaff dispersal can prevent enemy early warning radar from detecting team infiltration. It can also prevent the enemy from determining the route of the team. The EW transmissions make deception plans or feints appear more real.

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT (CSS)

Combat service support consists of the logistical and administrative effort required to maintain LRSUs.

Sources

Both the LRSC and LRSD receive CSS from the commands to which they are assigned.

Supply

Supply operations involve many actions. The LRSU must request, acquire, store, and distribute items for each team. To preclude compromise during resupply, required supplies are usually carried by the teams. When resupply is required, a drop point is set up well away from the patrol base and the OP. The classes of supply, and how their supply operations affect LRS missions, are as follows:

Class I. Special planning and coordination is required in Class I support of the LRS. All elements of the unit must be considered. Ideally, base radio stations are placed with a unit or activity that can provide mess support and security services. The corps or division staff must ensure proper coordination before deploying a station in another unit's area. Support required for the base stations is addressed in the corps/division operation order.

Emergency rations, in the form of meals ready to eat, must be provided to the deployed stations. This will be done to cover periods when mess support is not available.

Deployed teams normally rely on the Class I supply they can carry into their surveillance area. They can also carry freeze-dried rations. For long missions, the team must consider caching rations. Resupply should be the last resort.

Class II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX. These classes of supply are not required in great volume. For normal Army stocked items, the LRSC supply sergeant submits request to the unit designated to provide support. The LRSD commander submits request through the unit to which the LRSD is organic.

Resupply

Resupply operations for surveillance teams are normally planned during the pre-infiltration phase. Teams normally carry all the required equipment into the surveillance area. Some missions may require bulky or heavy equipment that cannot be hand-carried.

If the team is air landed, these items can be quickly unloaded and cached for later use. If the team is inserted into the surveillance area by parachute, the aircraft can drop the initial resupply loads just before the personnel drop.

If resupply is considered during an operation, one method would be by airdrop of door bundles. In this case, the team prepares the bundles in advance. They can then be quickly loaded and delivered. There are five methods of airdrop.

Door Loads. This load is pushed or skidded out of the aircraft door or tail ramp-opening. This method is suitable for free, low-velocity, or high-velocity drops. The load is limited in size and weight by the opening in the aircraft and by the personnel needed to eject the load.

Wing Loads. Loads are rigged in containers that are attached to shackles on the underside of the aircraft. The size of the loads are limited by the load-carrying capacity proportions, are also a limiting factor.

Gravity. Loads are rigged within the aircraft. Load-restraining ties are released to let the load slide out of the cargo compartment of the aircraft. This takes place when the aircraft is fling in a drop attitude with the nose slightly elevated.

Extraction. Loads are rigged within the aircraft. A drogue parachute is used to pull platform loads out of the aircraft cargo compartment during flight.

External Transport. Loads on a helicopter are hung from a hook clevis. They are dropped using the free, low-velocity or high-velocity method.

Aircraft airdropping resupply deep behind enemy lines must be very careful. They must avoid enemy detection and antiaircraft fire. The safest way for the airdrop aircraft to penetrate enemy air defenses and remain undetected is by flying very low. Parachute delivery systems can also be used at low-level altitudes.

The high-speed, low-level airdrop system (HSLADS) consists of a single A-21 container. These are specially rigged to withstand the shock of the parachute opening when it is airdropped at high speeds. The system can be used to deliver up to 600 pounds per container. Four containers per pass are the maximum that can be delivered over the drop zone.

Under certain circumstances, a high-altitude drop may be best. This might be the case when the enemy has a strong low-level ADA system. The high-altitude airdrop resupply system (HAARS) permits containerized unit loads from 300 to 2,000 pounds to be dropped from C-130 aircraft. These drops are made at speeds up to 150 knots from up to 25,000 feet above ground level (AGL).

Regardless of the altitude of the parachute drop during aerial resupply operations, the situation frequently dictates delivery during poor visibility, using AWADS. These AWADS operations can be done safely and effectively in instrument meteorological conditions (IMC). There must be a minimum 91-meter (300-foot) ceiling AGL and a minimum visibility of 0.92 kilometer (0.424 nautical mile).

Transportation

LRSUs are only 25 percent mobile. They require frequent transportation support. This support is primarily used to move the surveillance teams and the operations section. The base radio stations are capable of transporting their own personnel, equipment, and supplies.

Maintenance

The LRSC has a maintenance section and an armorer. They perform unit maintenance on vehicles and weapons. The communications platoon performs organizational maintenance on the communications and electronic equipment. Direct support maintenance is requested through the unit assigned to provide support. The LRSD has only an operator maintenance capability.

Medical

Minimal medical support is normally required by the LRSUs. Each team member is proficient in all facets of first aid and preventive medicine. This includes waste disposal and physical exercise while in isolation. Additional medical support is requested as needed. When possible, medical evacuation of the team member is delayed until the whole team is evacuated from the surveillance area. Wounded team members are sent directly to the nearest medical facility to provide the necessary care and treatment.

Combat stress is another medical aspect with which surveillance teams must cope. Due to the nature of the LRS missions, the teams are subjected to stress in many ways. Some of the contributors to stress are:

- Low-Level Light. The lack of sufficient light.
- Limited Visibility (smoke, fog, rain, snow, ice, and glare). This requires the extended use of night vision goggles.
- Disrupted Sleep Cycles. Performance suffers from the disruption of the normal sleep schedule.
- Mental Fatigue. This results from having to make decisions of serious consequences in too little time, with too little information, and while exposed to danger.
- Physical Fatigue. This results from physical activities in excess of current conditioning. It is also caused by exertion at a strenuous level without rest.

Combat stress, however, is not solely a medical problem. It is also a command problem in terms of reduced performance and lost duty time. It is a command responsibility to take actions to increase each team members' resistance to stress. This can be done by extensive training. Training is done under simulated combat conditions with a high level of physical training. A good diet is also a major factor in coping with stress. This not only includes a balanced diet during combat operations, but also before going on missions. FM 26-2 contains additional information on dealing with stress.

Miscellaneous Services

Outside resources must be used to provide the following services to LRSUs:

Rigger. The LRSC and the LRSD have no organic rigger support. Support must be provided for parachute packing, maintenance, storage, and rigging of supplies and equipment for the teams. This is provided by the airdrop company of the supply and service battalion from corps or theater level.

Finance. All LRSUs are provided finance service by mobile pay teams dispatched from the area finance service center. Mobile pay teams make combat payments and process pay inquiries. They also reimburse imprest fund cashiers and make limited local purchase payments.

Religious. Religious service support for the LRSC is provided by the unit that is assigned to support them. In the LRSD, the chaplain is provided or requested through the unit to which the LRSD is assigned.

Personnel Replacement. All LRSUs require well-trained and physically conditioned replacements. LRS operations require each replacement train with the unit for some time before becoming a truly effective team member. Therefore, surveillance teams require a length reconstitution period should they suffer many casualties. The normal replacement cycle of LRS people must be carefully regulated to prevent a loss in unit effectiveness.

Now that you have learned about the available support for the LRSU operations, the next learning activity will be on communications and electronic warfare capabilities used in LRSU operations.

Learning Event 4:

IDENTIFY THE COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE CAPABILITIES, CHARACTERISTICS, AND TECHNIQUES USED IN LRSU

Long-range surveillance units always use the most secure means of communication available first.

CAPABILITIES

Each LRS team communicates with a designated base radio station via HF and FM nets. Maximum use is made of burst data techniques. [Figure 8](#), illustrates overall communications capabilities. The designated base radio station receives information from the LRS teams. It transmits the information to the base radio station at the LRSU operations center. This information is sent via HF or FM (burst data and/or facsimile), wire facsimile, or messenger. The LRSU operations center then forwards it to corps or division intelligence via wire facsimile or messenger.

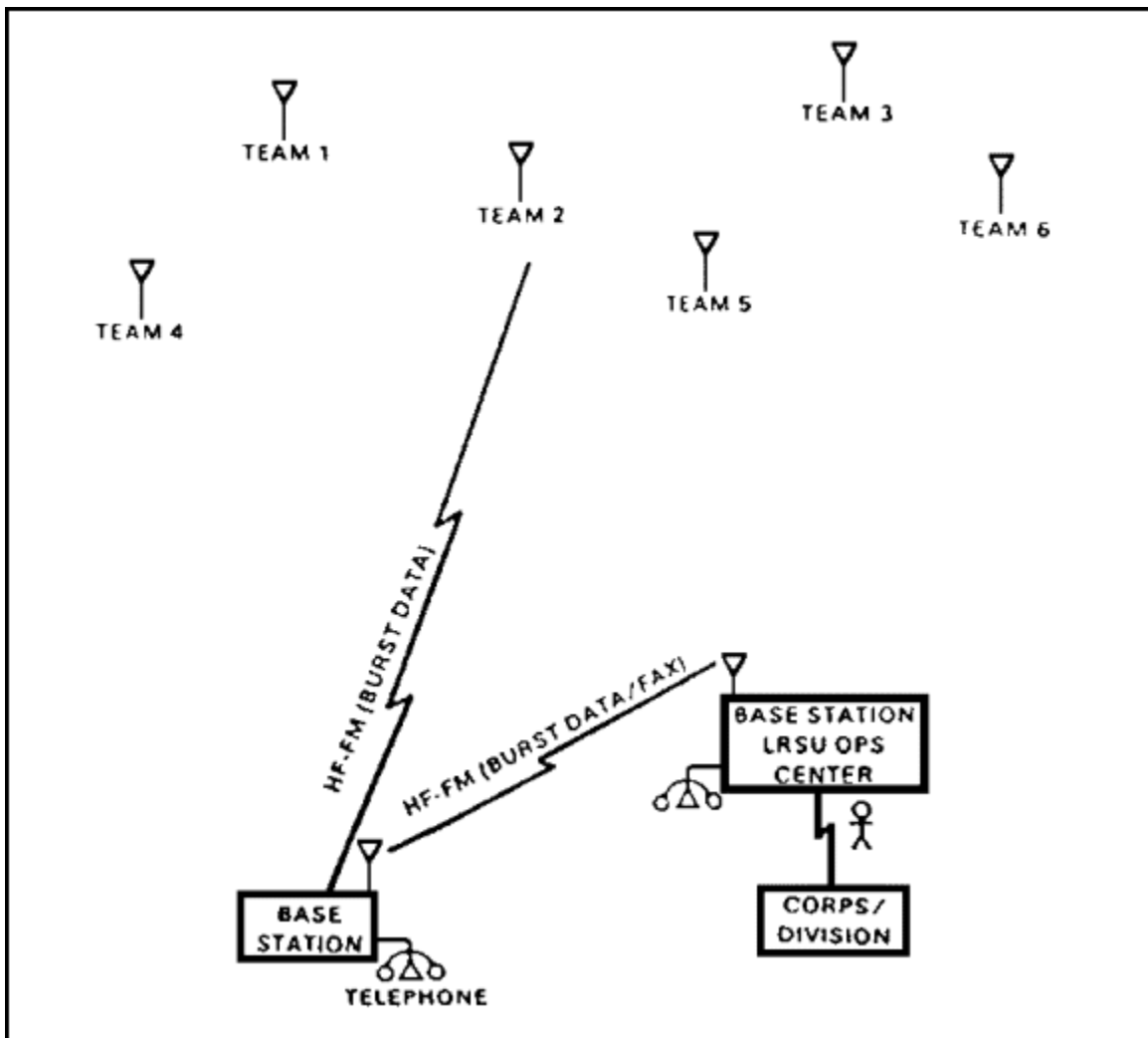


FIGURE 8. OVERALL COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES.

Communications between surveillance teams and base radio Station. Surveillance teams use a manpack portable HF or FM radio and a DMOG. These are used to communicate with a designated base radio station. [Figure 9](#) below illustrates these communications. Teams use voice transmission to send information only when it is impossible to send it via burst transmission. Voice transmission is normally used to communicate with aircraft during extraction and between linkup forces.

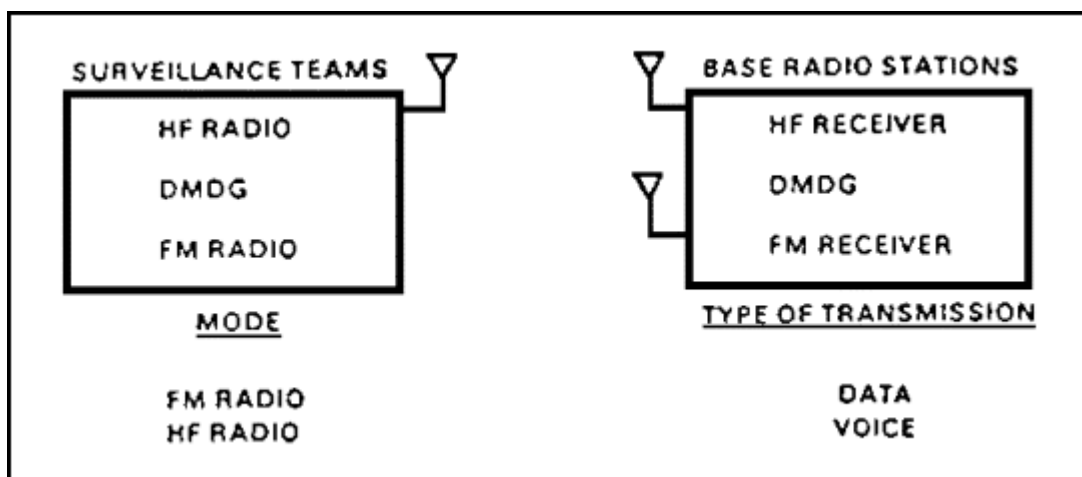


FIGURE 9. COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN TEAMS AND STATIONS.

Communications Between Base Radio Stations and the LRSU Operations Center. Base radio stations forward information, exactly as received from the surveillance teams, via the most secure means. [Figure 10](#), illustrates communications between the base stations and the operations center. All base radio stations are set up the same way. The receive side consists of multiple receivers with DMDGs. The transmit side consists of multiple HF transmitters and tactical SATCOM with DMDGs. The receiver and the transmit sides may either be in the same or separate S-250-G shelters. Power is provided by a 5-kilowatt generator.

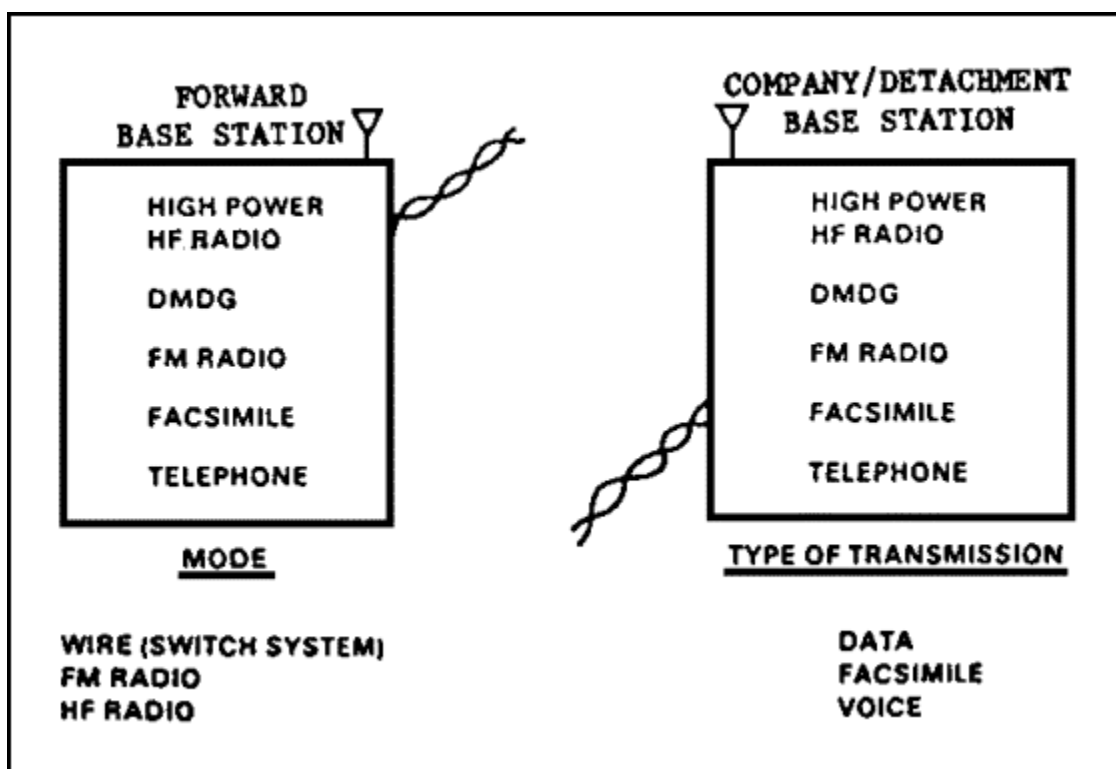


FIGURE 10. COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN STATIONS AND OPERATIONS CENTER.

Communications Between LRSU Operations Center and Corps/Division. The LRSU operations center keeps the airways clear whenever possible. This makes it easier to receive traffic from the surveillance

teams and to promote security. Therefore, the primary means of communications with corps or division intelligence are wire facsimile or messenger. [Figure 11](#), illustrates communications between the operations center and corps/division. The LRSU operations center is normally located close enough to corps or division to use a messenger as the primary means of communication. For a summary of the communications capabilities see [figure 12](#).

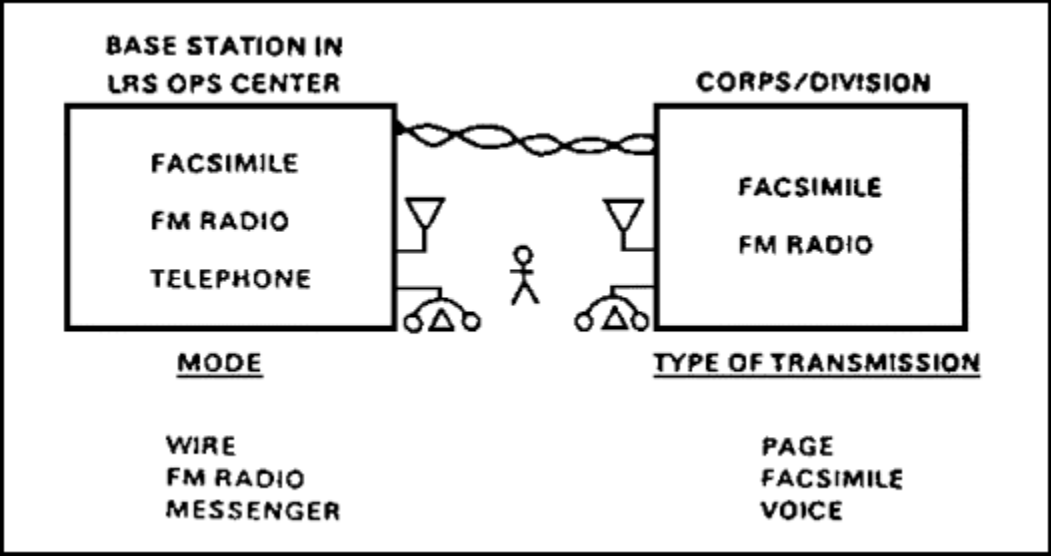


FIGURE 11. COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN OPERATIONS CENTER AND CORPS OR DIVISION.

ECHELON	TEAM	BASE RADIO STATION	BASE RADIO STATION IN LRS OPS CENTER	CORPS OR DIVISION
<u>MODE</u>				
HF	X	X	X	
FM	X	X	X	X
WIRE		X	X	X
MESSENGER		X	X	X
<u>TYPE OF TRANSMISSION</u>				
VOICE	X	X	X	X
PAGE (FACSIMILE)		X	X	X
DATA (BURST)	X	X	X	X

FIGURE 12. CAPABILITIES SUMMARY OF COMMUNICATIONS.

RADIO OPERATOR

The radio operator plays a vital role in every unit. His action can either greatly aid or seriously hamper mission accomplishment. In LRSU, the actions of the radio operator bear even greater consequences. They may mean the difference between mission success or failure. They could possibly affect the survival of the surveillance teams. Effective communication is absolutely essential to the LRSU mission accomplishment.

ELECTRONIC WARFARE

Electronic warfare (EW) is the military use of electromagnetic energy (radio frequency waves) to exploit, determine, reduce or prevent hostile use of the electromagnetic spectrum (frequency bands). It also includes actions in which friendly use of the spectrum is retained.

Electronic Warfare Support Measures

These are actions taken to search for, intercept, locate, record, and analyze radiated electromagnetic energy. This is done for the purpose of exploiting such radiation in support of military operations. They provide a source of information that is needed to conduct electronic countermeasures.

Electronic Countermeasures

These are measures taken to prevent or reduce effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum by the opposing force.

Electronic Counter-Countermeasures

These are actions taken to ensure effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum despite EW activity by the enemy.

SECURITY TECHNIQUES

The enemy may attempt interception, radio direction finding, jamming, or imitative electronic deception. However, he can only be as effective as we allow him to be.

Emission Security and Control

Emission security and control is the first line of defense against enemy EW action. Some steps to be taken by the LRSUs to increase security are:

- Turn radios and other emitters on only when they must be used to successfully complete the mission.
- Develop extensive brevity lists and require extensive use of them.
- Mask antenna locations.
- Use directional antennas.
- Use the lowest possible power output.

Transmission Security

Transmission security is the second line of defense. Some transmission security steps to be taken by the LRSUs are:

- Use voice communications only when absolutely essential.
- Develop extensive brevity lists and demand extensive use of them.
- Do not send messages in the clear.
- Minimize transmission time.
- Plan messages.
- Always use brevity lists when sending essential elements of friendly information.
- Encrypt the messages whenever possible.

Crypto Security

Crypto security is the third line of defense. Crypto security deals with codes, key lists, and communications security devices. LRSU units must use only authorized codes. They must be fully aware that the use of homemade codes is dangerous. These types of codes offer no protection at all and their use is a serious violation of security. This includes trying to talk around a classified or sensitive piece of information.

Physical Security

Physical security is the fourth line of defense. It consists of radio operators using common-sense measures to protect their radio and related material. This includes protecting communications-electronics operating instructions (CEOIs) and key lists from unauthorized use and abuse.

Electronic Counter-Countermeasures

Electronic counter-countermeasures are the final element of defense. They fall into two categories, remedial and preventive. Preventive measures can be used to avoid enemy countermeasure attempts. Remedial measures apply only to jamming. Once you have been intercepted, detected, or deceived, there are no remedial measures. Radio operators in the LRSUs are required to:

- Know the proper steps to take in determining whether or not their radio is being jammed.
- Recognize the signs of obvious and subtle jamming and interference.
- Know the procedure for reporting jamming and interference.
- Be taught to suspect jamming and interference rather than mechanical problems with radios.

[FM 24-33](#) contains additional information on ECM.

In this learning event, you have learned communications and electronic warfare capabilities and characteristics, and the techniques used in the LRSU operations. The next learning event will teach you about the LRSU Team SOP, and the briefback and debriefing formats used in LRSU operations.

Learning Event 5:

IDENTIFY LRSU TEAM STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE (SOP), BRIEFBACK, AND DEBRIEFING FORMATS

STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE (SOP) FORMAT

Routine, recurring procedures may be standardized by the standing operating procedure. This eliminates the need for a lengthy recitation of these items in the team order. Two points concerning the use of team SOPs should be emphasized. First, avoid setting patterns that, if detected, favor the enemy.

Second, remember a team SOP is only as effective as the people who prepare and follow it. The following sample format #1, with modification as necessary, may be used to establish a team SOP.

SAMPLE FORMAT #1

STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURES

1. Duties and responsibilities of team members.

- a. Team leader.
- b. Assistant team leader.
- c. Radio operator.
- d. Others.

2. Uniform.

- a. Standard team uniform.
- b. Uniform changes required by mission, climate, or other factors listed as team uniform plus. . .
. or team uniform minus. . .

3. Weapons.

- a. Individual.
- b. Special.
- c. Preparation to include test firing, camouflage, and taping.

4. Equipment. The prescribed maximum and minimum loads of ammunition, rations, and other equipment. Also definitive instructions on who carries what equipment and where they carry it.

- a. Standard.
- b. Special.

5. Personnel and loading plans.

- a. Airborne.
- b. Air movement (fixed, rotary).
- c. Boat.

6. Infiltration techniques (aircraft exit procedures, movement from, and so forth).

7. Team formations (day, night, open wooded terrain).

8. Individual security responsibilities during movement.

9. Actions at danger areas.

- a. Open areas.
- b. Roads, trails, and streams.

- c. Villages.
 - d. Enemy positions.
 - e. Minefields, barbed-wire, booby traps, and other enemy obstacles.
10. Actions on enemy contact (immediate action drills).
 11. Actions at halts (security, dispersion, observation).
 12. Recording and reporting information.
 - a. Format.
 - b. Communication security, procedures, and schedules.
 13. Other contingency plans.
 14. Exfiltration techniques.
 - a. Observation and security of pickup zone.
 - b. Coordination with aircraft.
 - c. Coordination for friendly linkup.
 - d. Evasion and escape plans.
 15. Debriefings.
 - a. Date, time, and location of debriefing.
 - b. Person(s) responsible for debriefing.
 16. Recovery activities.
 - a. Preparation of detailed after-action reports.
 - b. Training and maintenance.
 - c. Stand-down time.
 - d. Preparation for new missions.

BRIEFBACKS

The format below is a guide. The final decision as to what is presented and who gives a specific portion of the briefback is a command prerogative. However, to assist the team in presenting its mission briefback, the following points are offered:

- The scope of information studied by each team member is limited only by the amount of time and research material available.
- As a rule, only material that is essential to the accomplishment of the mission is presented during the briefback.

Purpose

Before leaving the isolation area, each team should be required to present a briefback. The purpose of the briefback is to provide for:

Commander's Evaluation. Provide the commanders and staff a chance to evaluate the team's preparation and planning for deployment. It is also used to make sure the team has absorbed all information essential to getting the mission done.

Team Preparedness. Assure the preparedness of the team by allowing the team members to demonstrate that:

- They understand the assigned mission.
- They are familiar with the area of operations.
- They have made estimates of the situation and detailed plans for getting the mission done.
- They have requested and coordinated all outside administration and support.

Briefback Suggestions. To assist the team in presenting the briefback, the following additional suggestions are offered:

- The team should rehearse its presentation.
- The team should prepare maps, overlays, and other appropriate aids for the briefback.
- Special equipment should be available for inspection.

Development

Basic Tenets. The briefback guide given in this learning event is a general guide and should be used accordingly. The basic tenets used in developing a briefback are discussed below.

Generally, one individual should be responsible for the required planning to make sure that all items that significantly affect the team mission are covered.

The team leader is responsible for the team's overall actions and retains specific responsibility for the:

- General situation.
- Mission statement.
- Mission analysis.
- Concept of the operation.

The assistant team leader is usually responsible for planning, administration, logistics, and training.

All other members help develop the overall plan, as directed by the team leader. They are responsible for their individual portions of the overall plan.

SOP. The briefback guides does not attempt to list all the tasks that the team may need to cover. All of the items listed may not be required for every briefback. Items that can be covered by unit SOPs should refer to the SOP. The team leader should have ready access to the pertinent SOP.

Format

The team members must remember that the purpose of the briefback is to assure the LRSU commander that the team clearly understands what it is to do. Also, it should assure him that all the necessary preparations have been made. With this in mind, and using the following format, the briefback will be concise and meaningful. It will also assist the LRSU commander in arriving at a positive go/no-go decision. This is a standard format and can be found in Appendix D of [FM 7-93](#). Sample format #2, beginning on the next page, is for briefbacks.

SAMPLE FORMAT #2 BRIEFBACK

BRIEFER: _____

ITEM	TASKS/REMARKS
1. General situation:	Briefly outline the broad situation in the operational area and tell why the team is going into the area.
2. Mission statement:	State the specific mission the team has been assigned.
3. Mission analysis:	Describe the mission requirements to include any implied missions (for example, insertion by parachute).
4. General area:	This should be a broad description of the area (for example, jungle, mountain, or desert).
5. Weather:	State the weather conditions and how they will impact on the operation (for example, wind conditions over the DZ, light data).
6. Terrain:	Report on terrain if it will have an impact on the mission.
7. Enemy situation:	State the disposition and the reaction time of the enemy troops in the area. Enemy capabilities should be mentioned.
8. SIR/reporting requirements:	State SIR/reporting requirements to make sure they are understood by all members.
9. Escape and evasion plan:	State actions that will take place if the mission is compromised, or if the team is forced to evacuate the surveillance area.
10. Concept of the operation:	Briefly outline how the operation is to be

conducted. Who does what in the sequence in which the events will take place.

11. Infiltration plan: Discuss how the infiltration will take place (for example, air, water, ground).
12. Exfiltration plan: Discuss how the team will move to the extraction point and be extracted. This includes code words to be used.
13. Cross-loading plan: Describe how critical items of equipment will be divided among members and carried during infiltration.
14. Contingency plans: Present the plans the team has developed to handle foreseeable contingencies (for example, abort plan, injured man, dead man).
15. Primary and alternate DZ/LZ: Mention code names and locations of the primary and the alternate DZ/LZ.
16. Assembly plan: Describe the procedures the team will use to assemble on the DZ/LZ.
17. Movement plan: Describe how the team will move from the infiltration area to the patrol base or surveillance area.
18. Security plan: List the security measures to be used during movement.
19. Fire support: Discuss any fire support that might be available during the operation.
20. Code words: List any code words that are specific to the mission.
21. Organization of team: Describe how the team is organized to accomplish the mission.
22. Medical Situation: Describe any endemic diseases and any medical peculiarities.
23. Communications plan: Describe in detail the communications system to be used by the team. Include a plan for loss of communications.
24. Communications nets: Describe the communications nets to be used.
25. Communications schedules: List the schedule of communications contacts.
26. Communications frequencies: List the frequencies to be used in establishing communications.
27. Required reports: List the required reports to be sent from the

surveillance area.

28. Logistical plan: Describe what equipment will be required to conduct the mission. Describe what equipment will accompany the team.
29. Logistical capability of the area: Describe what equipment can be obtained in the surveillance area. Describe the impact of local procurement of supplies on the logistical plan (for example, water availability).
30. Emergency supply: Describe the conditions necessary to implement an emergency resupply.
31. On-call resupply: Describe the procedures to receive an on-call resupply (if necessary).
32. Miscellaneous: Cover any item not previously discussed that will significantly affect the mission.

DEBRIEFING FORMAT

A debriefing format will be used when the teams return from a surveillance mission. An example of this format can be found in Appendix E of [FM 7-93](#), and is to be used by all LRSU teams. Sample format #3, beginning on the next page, is for debriefing.

SAMPLE FORMAT #3 DEBRIEFING

PATROL NUMBER _____ DATE TIME GROUP _____

MAPS USED: 1:25,000: _____

1:50,000: _____

1:250,000: _____

SPECIAL: _____

A. SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF TEAM:

Team Leader _____

Assistant Team Leader _____

Radio Operator _____

Observer _____

Observer _____

Observer _____

B. MISSION: _____

C. SPECIFIC INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS (SIR) (USE ATTACHED SHEET)

D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (USE ATTACHED SHEET)

E. TIME OF DEPARTURE (DATE-TIME-GROUP) _____

Method of infiltration _____

Point of departure (six-digit grid) _____

F. ENEMY SPOTTING EN ROUTE: (USE ATTACHED SHEET IF NEEDED)

1. Ground activity _____

2. Air activity _____

3. Miscellaneous activity _____

G. ROUTES (OUT): (PROVIDE OVERLAY)

1. Dismounted _____

2. By vehicle (state type) _____

3. By aircraft (state type) _____

H. TERRAIN (USE ATTACHED SHEET IN THE FOLLOWING FORMAT)

Key terrain

Terrain compartment

Significant terrain

Terrain corridor

Decisive terrain

Map corrections

I. ENEMY FORCES AND INSTALLATIONS: (USE ATTACHED SHEET)

J. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION: (USE ATTACHED SHEET IF NECESSARY)

1. Lack of animals or strange animal behavior _____

2. Mutilated plants _____

3. Strange uncommon insects _____

4. Abandoned military equipment: (Check for and include number and type)

a. Out of fuel _____

b. Unserviceable (Estimate why) _____

c. Destroyed or damaged on purpose by enemy

(HOW) _____

d. Operational equipment left intact _____

5. Abandoned towns/villages _____

K. RESULTS OF ENCOUNTERS WITH THE ENEMY FORCE AND LOCAL POPULACE

L. CONDITION OF TEAM INCLUDING DISPOSITION OF DEAD AND WOUNDED

M. ALL MAPS RETURNED OR ANY OTHER IDENTIFIABLE MATERIAL RETURNED WITH TEAM: YES NO WHAT IS MISSING? STATE ITEM AND APPROXIMATELY WHERE LOST

N. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS _____

O. CAPTURED ENEMY EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL _____

P. TIME OF EXTRACTION (DATE-TIME-GROUP) _____

Method of exfiltration

Exfiltration point (six-digit-grid) _____

Q. ROUTES (BACK): (PROVIDE OVERLAY)

1. Dismounted (evasion and escape) _____

2. Flight route back _____

R. ENEMY SPOTTINGS EN ROUTE TO BASE: (USE ATTACHED SHEET IF NEEDED)

1. Ground activity _____

2. Air activity _____

3. Miscellaneous activity _____

S. TIME OF RETURN (DTG): _____

Point of return (six-digit-grid): _____		
TEAM LEADER	_____	_____
	(PRINT NAME)	(GRADE)
	_____	_____
	(UNIT)	(SIGNATURE)

ADDITIONAL REMARKS BY INTERROGATOR/DEBRIEFER: _____

CONCLUSION

This learning event has described the methods used for the team SOP, briefback, and debriefing. The purpose of SOPs is to standardize procedures for dealing with routine matters. This greatly assists in mission accomplishment. It allows the team leader to concentrate on those elements of the mission that are unique. The mission of LRSUs is to gather information. Before departing on a mission, it is critical that they full understand what is required. That is a major purpose of a briefback. Briefbacks also ensure that no critical item has been overlooked in preparation for the mission. It also affords the commander, and other experienced personnel, a final opportunity to provide the team with advice and assistance. Most information will be transmitted by the team from the surveillance area. Debriefings allow more detailed follow-up of that information. It also affords the opportunity for clarification. The debriefing permits lessons learned to be discussed. This enhances not only the future performance of this team, but the others as well. Debriefings are an essential element of the mission. No mission is complete without one.

This lesson has described the operational environments in which LRS teams may have to operate. How these environments impact on the team and the LRSU can be critical. Also, the lesson has described the characteristics of LRSU operations. This included the phases involved in conducting a mission, as well

as the support required. If you feel you have a good grasp of the material, turn the page and do the practice exercise. If not, go back and review the material about which you have a question and then do the practice exercise.

Practice Exercise

Lesson 2

Instructions This practice exercise will show you how much you have learned in this lesson. Answer each question. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers. If you answer any item incorrectly, review that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. Your LRSC company has been deployed to a jungle area. As a result of this environment, you must use
 - ☐ A. helicopters as the alternate means of infiltrating and exfiltrating the teams.
 - B. STABO insertion as the best means of infiltration and exfiltration.
 - C. helicopters as the best means of infiltrating and exfiltrating the teams.
 - D. canoes and boats as the best means of infiltrating and exfiltrating the teams.
2. Your LRSC operations officer is about to brief a LRS team leader and his assistant concerning a new mission. In order to ensure understanding of all facets of the operation, the operations officer must provide
 - A. the team leader with a mission packet at the beginning of the briefing.
 - B. the team leader with a mission packet at the end of your briefing.
 - C. a detailed briefing to all team members.
 - D. minimum information since the platoon leader will be conducting his own briefing.
3. Your LRSC operations officer is planning and coordinating the infiltration of an LRS team by air. In selecting aerial routes and coordinating suppression of enemy ADA, particular attention must be given to two primary danger areas. He must select aerial routes that avoid
 - A. critical target areas behind enemy lines and flank areas.
 - B. perimeter areas and flank areas.
 - C. critical target areas behind enemy lines and perimeter areas
 - D. critical target areas near friendly lines and the flank areas.

4. Your S2 has extensive intelligence concerning a DZ for parachute insertion. Weather conditions are extreme, with near zero-visibility. The overall situation dictates that the team must be inserted by parachute. The method selected is
 - A. adverse weather automatic delivery system (AWADS).
 - B. adverse weather aerial delivery system (AWADS).
 - C. adverse weather landing system (AWLS).
 - D. low altitude landing system (LALS).
5. Your LRSD commander must use a reverse planning sequence to plan an LRS mission. He must first consider
 - A. the air movement plan.
 - B. the fire support plan.
 - C. the ground tactical plan.
 - D. the landing plan.
6. You are a member of a LRS using amphibious techniques. Once off the beach, team members move to a covered and concealed position. Your team then requires them to
 - A. set up a temporary observation post and hide site.
 - B. Move rapidly to their area of observation.
 - C. conduct a brief listening halt and check for signs of the enemy.
 - D. prepare primary and alternate hide sites.
7. Your LRSD commander has received a tasking to insert a LRS team in the division's area of influence. In this area, the enemy has both air superiority and highly effective air defenses. In order to insert the team the method selected will be
 - A. land infiltration.
 - B. amphibious infiltration.
 - C. air infiltration.
 - D. a combination of amphibious and air infiltration.

8. Your team has completed its mission. You were to be extracted by air from a predesignated PZ. Movement of enemy forces in the area precluded the extraction from occurring. Your most likely course of action in this circumstance is to
- A. hide for several days.
 - B. exfiltrate according to the plan.
 - C. exfiltrate using alternate plans.
 - D. use STABO extraction.
9. Your team has had to implement its escape and evasion plan after accomplishing its primary mission. As the most experienced member of your team, you determine that you need to allow the enemy time to become complacent since they are aware of your presence. In order to do this, you must
- A. conduct exfiltration in groups of twos.
 - B. avoid hide sites.
 - C. hide for several days
 - D. conduct land exfiltration as a group.
10. Circumstances require that your team be extracted very quickly. The helicopters are unable to land or hover other than very briefly. Speed in this extraction is the most critical factor. The method most likely employed is
- A. the ladder and SPIES system.
 - B. the STABO and ladder system.
 - C. the SPIES and jungle penetrator system.
 - D. the STABO or SPIES system.
11. The operations center has received information, via the base radio station, from a deployed LRS team. Because of the commander's concern for OPSEC, checks are made to see how this information was passed to the division intelligence element. Under normal circumstances this will have been by
- A. burst transmission procedures.
 - B. wire facsimile or messenger.
 - C. HF transmitters and SATCOM.
 - D. SATCOM and burst device.

12. Electronics communications are the life's blood of LRSU operations. Communications security is critical. The LRSD commander takes every opportunity to stress that the first line of defense against enemy EW is
- A. transmission security.
 - B. physical security.
 - C. emission security and control.
 - D. electronic counter-countermeasures.